The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2631—WITH A SUPPLEMENT. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, on the Fugitive Law.

Failure to Elect a Printer to the House.

Resolutions Relative to the National Guard.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

Senator GREEN will be ready to report to the Senatorial Caucus to-morrow, and he thinks the resolutions as modified by the Sub-Committee, will harmonise the entire Democratic sentiment of the Senate. The resolutions, however, as modified, have not been seen by but the any Sub-Committee. The Senatorial Committee on the Territories has not yet agreed to report the bill for Nevada, but the Chairman thinks it will be authorized, though with no view of its ever becoming a State. Specimens of silver ore from the proposed Territory have been exhibited to the Committee, and are pronounced the richest on the continent, yielding $5,000 per ton.

The House Post-office Committee, this morning, authorized Mr. CRAIG to report a bill directing the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals for carrying the mails from New-York and New-Orleans to San Francisco semi-weekly, and also from the Mississippi, or Missouri River, to San Francisco. The object is to ascertain the comparative cost for the whole mail by overland and by sea, with a view to abolishing the latter service. The same Committee have referred the several Pacific railroad bills to Mr. CRAIG, who will report in favor of one central route eastward to Fort Kearney, and thence with three branches, one towards the lakes, one through St. Joseph, and the third to connect with the Missouri Pacific road.

Mr. WENDELL was, to-day, before the Committee on Public Expenditures, and made some rich disclosures touching the public printing. He thinks prices could be reduced one-half. The profits have constituted a corruption fund, and afforded sustenance for party Presses. Mr. RICE, of Pennsylvania, will be next examined. The Pension and Military Academy Appropriation bills were passed through the Committee of the Whole, to-day, appropriating $1,000,000 for pensions, and $200,000 for West Point. The estimates were strictly followed.

The Secretary of War has appointed Cols. BUCHANAN, JOHNSON and RUGGLES a Board to test MARTIN'S continuous primer. The trial takes place to-morrow.

Official dispatches from Utah report great destruction of stock by the cold weather. Capt. HOOPER, the Mormon Delegate to Congress, lost upwards of 1,000 head.

The maiden speech of Mr. MCPHERSON, to-day, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, was one of great ability. Mr. MCPHERSON is a member of the editorial fraternity. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

It is understood that Senator SEWARD has finally revised and corrected the speech he is to make on Wednesday next.

He will repeat the irrepressible conflict in a modified form—will urge the admission of Kansas as necessary to give quiet to the country, etc., etc. Assuming that peaceable admission will settle the Slavery agitation, he will endeavor to attract public attention to other and equally important issues.

He will aim to impress upon the country the conservative character of the Republican organization, and to show that the sectionalism with which it is charged has no real foundation.

While he will condemn JOHN BROWN'S raid, he will hold that an example was given by the Missourians which could not but have copyists—and that JOHN BROWN'S foray was the legitimate fruit of Border Ruffianism.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

The Indian Bureau has received official advice that the Navajos have at last commenced a decisive war upon our people, and are also killing the Mexicans along the Rio Grande. Superintendent COLLINS says: "A war with the tribe is now beyond the possibility of prevention." It will be recollected that last year a treaty was made by Capt. BONNEVILLE and Superintendent COLLINS with these Indians, but it has not yet been acted on by the Government.

The Pension and West Point appropriation pills would have been passed to-day had there been a quorum in the House when the Committee rose. These bills elicited no debate whatever, there being in them no appropriations in addition to those previously authorized by law.

The Republicans have a caucus to-morrow afternoon on the subject of a Printer.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to call out the regiment of Texas Volunteers, authorized by the act of 1858. Mr. WIGFALL explained that this was necessary in order to protect the frontier of Texas from the ravages of CORTINAS' banditti, who have devastated the country along the Rio Grande from its mouth to one thousand miles above. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, (Dem.,) presented the petition of CARLOS BUTTERFIELD, for a contract to carry mails from New-Orleans to certain Mexican ports.

He also reported a bill for carrying the mail between the United States and ports in the Republic of Mexico. This bill is responsive to Mr. BUTTERFIELD'S petition.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) reported the Homestead bill, and moved to make it the special order for Thursday, at 2 P. M.

Messrs. HAUN and GWIN, of California, (Democrats,) presented sundry memorials from the Legislature of California.

The bill for the relief of WM. B. HERRICK was taken up and passed.

Mr. BROWN'S resolution relative to the Territories was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said: Mr. President, it is reported of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS that he once said to his friends, that the best thing ever uttered by ANDREW JACKSON, was, that when he swore to support the Constitution, he swore to support it as he understood it. I shall make no apology to-day for the Supreme Court of Wisconsin for construing the Constitution of the United States, as upon their official oaths, and according to their own convictions. It needs none; and no Senator has a right to demand one, and least of all, a Senator from the State of Georgia. The Supreme Court of Georgia, as late as 1854, not six months before the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, of which he complains, upon a long and able review of this whole controversy, summed up by declaring: "The conclusion is, that the Supreme Court of Georgia is coequal and coordinate with the Supreme Court of the United States; and not inferior and subordinate to that Court; that as to the reserved powers, the State Court is supreme; that as to the delegated powers, the United States Court is supreme; as to powers, both delegated and reserved, the concurrent powers of both Courts, in the language of HAMILTON, 'are equally supreme,' and that as a consequence the Supreme Court of the United States has no jurisdiction over the Supreme Court of Georgia, and cannot, therefore, give it an order, or make for it a precedent." Wisconsin has never gone to that length; she has never yet denied the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, in cases acknowledged to arise under the Constitution of the United States. She has only asserted her right to judge for herself as to what powers are delegated, and what reserved by it; and upon that question her Supreme Court is coequal and coördinate with the Supreme Court of the United States, and not inferior or subordinate to that Court. If the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has erred in assuming this power to judge for itself independently of the Supreme Court of the United States, who taught her that important lesson? The Resolutions of 1798; every Democratic platform for the last twenty years; the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in 1798; the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals, the Court of last resort, in Virginia, in 1814; the whole judicial history of Georgia—now, or soon to become the Empire State of the South. [Mr. DOOLITTLE here read from the resolutions of '98, and the history of the controversy in Georgia, showing that the State of Georgia denied altogether the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, and treated that Court with most profound contempt.] I do not question, and have no right to question the integrity or good faith of the action of the sovereignties of Georgia. I do not indulge, either as a matter of taste or inclination, in impugning the motives of men in high official station, acting on the solemnity of their oaths. The motto of Old England has too much truth and significance for me to do so either in public or private life; besides, Sir, having been reared in the Republican school of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, and maintaining, as I now do, every principle taught in that school, and which, I believe, are identical with those of the Republican party of to-day—I see many things in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Georgia to command my respect. The representatives from those States who have taught Wisconsin, one of the "youngest sisters," to think for herself, and to be true to her convictions, should be among the last to censure or condemn her. I come now to the consideration of the precise point at issue between the Senator (TOOMBS) and myself, as it stands upon the record, and as made up by himself. When I first moved the postponement of this subject, the issue stood in these words on the record, and as I understood it:

DOOLITTLE—The assumption of the Senator from Georgia in a single word depends entirely upon the question whether the law of Congress be or be not constitutional.

TOOMBS—Certainly, Sir.

DOOLITTLE—If the law is unconstitutional, the whole proceeding in the District Court of Wisconsin is a nullity.

TOOMBS—Yes, Sir.

DOOLITTLE—But if your law is constitutional, then the proceeding of the Court of Wisconsin was wrong.

TOOMBS—I have nothing to say to that now."

The next morning, however, the Senator from Georgia corrected the record, and the issue was restated in these words:

TOOMBS—Whether or not the law was constitutional, the proceeding of the State Court of Wisconsin I hold to be wrong. That did not depend upon the question whether the Fugitive Slave law was constitutional or not; and in any event, the District Court of the United States for Wisconsin having had jurisdiction, there was no power to seize a person from prison under the *habeas corpus* and reverse the proceedings of the Court having competent jurisdiction, and so much of the report as makes me admit that in any event, whether the Fugitive Slave law is constitutional or not, the proceeding of the Court of Wisconsin is right, is erroneous.

DOOLITTLE—I shall not go into the discussion of this question now, as I propose to discuss that point on a future occasion; but simply desire to say, if the Senator from Georgia admits the law of Congress is unconstitutional, the District Court has no jurisdiction under it, and the proposition which the gentleman submits, and the distinction which he makes, that a law can be unconstitutional and a nullity itself, and yet the Court have jurisdiction under an unconstitutional law, is, in my judgment, preposterous.

TOOMBS—I merely wished to state my position, not to argue it; I am prepared to argue it at any proper time.

The issue is clearly made on both sides, and now fairly understood. It is a question of constitutional law, addressed to the judgment, to the calm reason, in the discussion of which passion and declamation are of no avail. It is a question of more consequence than the Slavery question, and can be discussed entirely free from all the excitements surrounding that question. The question is of the jurisdiction or authority conferred on the District Court of the United States by an unconstitutional law. I thank the gentleman for thus restating the issue; he concedes, in my judgment, the very ground on which the Supreme Court of the United States based their decision in 21 Howard. [Mr. D. read extract.] Upon the assumption taken by the United States Supreme Court, that the Fugitive Slave Law is constitutional, the conclusion at which they arrive follows irresistibly that a person arrested under it would be imprisoned under the authority of the United States, and a State Court on a *habeas corpus* must remand him into custody, for he would be under legal restraint. To take the other assumption, that it is not constitutional, a person arrested under it would be imprisoned without authority of the United States, and the State Court on a *habeas corpus* must discharge him, because he is under no legal restraint. What is the issue on the hearing of a *habeas corpus* case? The jurisdiction of the Court in such a case is not appellate; not for review; not to reverse the judgment of other tribunals, but it is a suit to inquire into the cause of the imprisonment of a citizen, and, if illegal, to discharge him. The very essence of the issue is, Is his imprisonment legal or illegal? with or without law? That is the question. Let us for once take the negro out of the question, and forget that slaves or Slavery ever existed. A *habeas corpus* case is a collateral suit in which the proceedings and judgments of other Courts are inquired into just to the same extent as they are inquired into upon actions for false imprisonment or in suits upon a judgment. To test the position assumed by the Senator, he says, "Concede the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional, and still the District Court of the United States for Wisconsin had competent jurisdiction." What a solecism! All the world knows that the United States District Court has a special and limited jurisdiction, and only so much as the law of Congress under the Constitution confers; all else is reserved to the State Courts. An unconstitutional law is no law—it is a mere nullity. The Constitution goes with every enactment annulling every provision repugnant to itself; it is the Constitution which breathes into it the breath of life; every law is enacted with a proviso implying that it is not repugnant to the Constitution; in the cant phrase, it has force "subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Hold a man in prison under the authority of the United States when the Constitution, the source of all authority, forbids it? Go tell the people of Georgia that her Senator contends that a law of Congress can give to a United States District Court competent jurisdiction over a subject matter which the Constitution itself forbids! That is higher-law doctrine for you with a vengeance! The Courts, then, are above and not under the Constitution! Bring this doctrine to a practical test, and suppose Congress, under the general welfare doctrine, should enact a law and confer general original jurisdiction of all suits of law or in equity, and between citizens of the same State; one citizen of a State commences an action against another for slander in the United States District Court; a trial is had, judgment rendered, the defendant arrested upon the execution; upon a petition to the State Court for a *habeas corpus*, the petitioner complains that he is restrained of his liberty without any legal cause. The return on its face shows that he is held under the pretended authority of the Court of the United States. The answer of the petitioner at once is, that the law under which he is held is a nullity, is unconstitutional, it is upon a subject matter which the Constitution itself expressly forbids, and therefore the Court which rendered the judgment had no jurisdiction, had no authority to imprison the person of a citizen. Is not that a sufficient answer? Or suppose the case to be an action for false imprisonment brought against the Marshal, would not the State be compelled to pass on the constitutionality of the law, and declare the Court had no jurisdiction? Without jurisdiction in the Court there could be no judgment; the whole proceeding is *Coram non judice*. It is begging the whole question; reasoning in a circle. It is like saying the world stands upon an elephant, the elephant on a turtle, and the turtle on nothing. Does a Court have jurisdiction by its own mere *ipse dixit*? Take the case of the United States District Court of Wisconsin, and see where this doctrine would lead. We have no Circuit Judge of the United States. Our District Judge holds both District and Circuit Court; there can be no division of opinion in the Court, and, therefore, no appeal. It is with no disrespect to the Judge of this Court that I say that the same Judge may indict, try and sentence, even to death, any man, woman or child in Wisconsin, and there is practically no appeal to any other court of the United States. Add this doctrine of the Senator from Georgia, and there would be no constitutional limit upon his power—whether constitutional or unconstitutional, whether within or without the authority of the United States; whether within or outside his constitutional jurisdiction, with or without cause, by his warrant alone he could arrest any citizen of Wisconsin, try him, sentence him, even to death, and there is no appeal. No *habeas corpus* could reach the prisoner, whether in the State Prison or at the foot of the gallows! Where are we?—in the United States of America, or at St. Petersburgh, under the power of an autocrat whose will is law, or under the Constitution of the United States, which declares that no person shall be deprived of his liberty but by due process of law, which law must itself be subject always to the Constitution of the United States? Mr. DOOLITTLE then referred to the character of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, the Judges of which were chosen before the organization of the Republican Party, and paid an eloquent tribute to the worth, probity, and high judicial character of Chief-Justice WHITON, deceased; referred to the opinions in the cases of ABLEMAN, BOOTH, and RYCRAFT, in Third Wisconsin Reports. He gave a history of the cases growing out of the rescue of a fugitive from Missouri in 1854, for which BOOTH was arrested by United States Marshal ABLEMAN. After a hearing, BOOTH was discharged on writ of *habeas corpus*, on *four* grounds: because the warrant on its face did not state any offence under the act; because the act itself was repugnant to the Constitution, in clothing mere Commissioners with judicial powers, and also denying a jury trial to a person claiming to be a free inhabitant of Wisconsin, and because the Constitution gives Congress no power to legislate on that subject. Afterward BOOTH and RYCRAFT were rearrested, and convicted in the District Court, but discharged on a hearing before a full bench of the Supreme Court; read from the opinions, 1 Justices CRAWFORD and WHITON, 3d Wisconsin Report, pp. 79, 80, 71, 82; also, 66, 68; also, 175-6-7-8. He continued, question his opinions if you will, confute them if you can; but where, I ask, is any evidence to be found in the opinions, of bad faith, or corruption in office, of official "perjury;" of raising his "blood-stained hands over a violated Constitution." That Senator (TOOMBS) owes it to himself, to this Senate, to the State of Wisconsin, to the sacred memory of the dead, to take back every word that he has uttered, calculated to impugn in the least degree the uprightness and integrity of that Judge who pronounced the decision of which he complains. [He read further from opinions of Judge SMITH, 3d Wisconsin Report, pp. 13, 23, 193-4, 114, 116-17, 119-20-21.] Mr. D. commended these entire opinions to the Senate and the country as opinions of able Judges, thoughtful and earnest men, grappling with the gravest questions underlying the whole system of Government. He admitted that had he been consulted, as a lawyer, at that time, as to the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of the rendition of fugitives from service, he should have declared in favor of that power. Since then, however, by the able discussion of the subject, in his own State, and by his own careful attention, he now agreed with Justice SMITH and his colleagues of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Mr. WEBSTER also maintained the same opinion, that it belonged to the States and not to Congress to legislate on the subject. Such, also, he understood to have been the opinion of Mr. CALHOUN and Judge BUTLER of South Carolina, as to the original question; and such, it seemed to him, must be the true construction of all persons, brought up in the school of sturdy old Republicanism. A large majority of the Republicans of Wisconsin approved the decision of the Court. Many Democrats, also, brought up in the school of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, sustained the action of the Court in interpreting the Constitution as they understood it. It was not a strict party question in Wisconsin. The doctrine of the Senator from Georgia as to the power of the Supreme Court, led to absolutism and despotism. It is the tendency of the judicial authority to usurp legislative powers. He quoted from Mr. BUCHANAN that the Judges always lean to the prerogative of power, and contrasted the difference between the views of Judge MARSHALL, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and as Chief Justice of the United States. He also contrasted Judge TANEY, as Secretary under JACKSON, sustaining him in his position that he should administer the Constitution as he understood it, and TANEY as Chief Justice, leaning towards the consolidation of Federal power. The Supreme Court now asserted the legality of Slavery in the Territories, and the next plank added to the Democratic platform would be the declaration at Charleston of the infallibility of the Supreme Court. In the headstrong zeal pursued by the other party to force Slavery into the Territories they had ceased to be Republicans, and become advocates of the most Federal doctrine of the old Federal party against which JEFFERSON uttered his loudest thunders. He quoted JEFFERSON'S opinion of the Supreme Court, in which he held that it sought by sapping and mining, to subvert the Constitution and press us into one consolidated government. The great question in the science of the American Government was when the jurisdicion of the State and Federal Governments came in conflict. Who was to decide? It would never do to say that the decisions of the Federal Courts should be received as final and conclusive. When it usurps power its decisions must not be respected, and are binding upon nobody. When a State and the United States differ, there is no common umpire but the people. He beheld a party calling itself Democratic, in face of its own platform, now bowing down to worship at the feet of an imperial Court, and which had asserted this new doctrine of judicial infallibility of "immaculate decision," in order to irrevocably fix Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. TOOMBS got the floor.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

On motion of Mr. PEYTON, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue duplicate land warrants where the original has been lost, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.:)

Whereas, It is now understood that the Committee of this House, which was appointed to make arrangements for, and to take control in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, in the City of Washington, on the last anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country, and invited, in the name of this House, the Seventh Regiment of the citizen soldiery of the City and State of New-York, to visit the Capital of the nation, as guests of the National Legislature, for the purpose of taking part in those ceremones; and,

Whereas, In pursuance of such invitation, and to prove to the country their fraternal and union-loving principles, the Seventh Regiment, consisting of about seven hundred of the citizens of New-York, composing one of the finest disciplined regiments of soldiers of that State, or of this or any other nation, arrived in this, the city to which WASHINGTON gave his name, without being cordially, or even formally received by the President of the United States, the Heads of any of the Departments, or even by the Committee of Arrangements of this House, or that of the Senate; and,

Whereas, no considerable number of this body had been advised of the arrangements of their Committee, consequently the members of this House could not have anticipated such a result; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Thirty-sixth Congress, that we convey through our Speaker our sincere regret for the omission, on the part of the Executive and said Committee, to extend to said Regiment the hospitality and respect which was eminently their due, and in consideration of the high appreciation and admiration of this body for the soldierly skill, discipline, and patriotism exhibited by the said Seventh Regiment, on the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country, at the national inauguration of the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, in the City of Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1860.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be engrossed by the Clerk of the House, and transmitted by the Speaker to the Colonel of said Regiment.

Messrs. HOUSTON, DAVIDSON and BRANCH objected to the reception of the preamble and resolutions, saying they cast an imputation on the Committee, which might be true or false.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (American,) asked leave to offer a preamble acknowledging the indebtedness of Divine Providence for our innumerable blessings, and concluding with a resolution that the daily session of the House be opened with prayer, and to this end that the pastors of the several churches be invited to perform the solemn duty.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) and others objected to the resolution as out of order.

The House then, after a call of the House, proceeded to vote for a Printer.

Whole number of votes	191
Necessary to a choice	96
Mr. Ball	81
Mr. Glossbrenner	93
Mr. Mitchell	15

He received the South American and some Republican votes.

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, (Am.,) voted for Mr. WATTERSTON. Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecomp. Dem.,) for Mr. WINDOM; and Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) for Mr. PANGBORN.

Mr. STOKES placed in nomination HARVEY M. WATTERSTON, of Tennessee, and wished to say a few words in favor of him.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. STOKES said Mr. WATTERSTON was a good Democrat.

Mr. TOMPKINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) nominated EDWARD BALL, of Ohio.

The house voted.

Whole number	188
Necessary to a choice	95
Mr. Ball	78
Mr. Glossbrenner	89
Mr. Mitchell	17
Mr. Windom	1
Mr. Watterston	1

Messrs. MCPHERSON and WEBSTER voted for GALES & SEATON.

Mr. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, (Am.,) asked leave to offer a resolution to end this strife.

Objection was made.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) submitted that this was a question of privilege.

Mr. BRISTOW remarked that the resolution simply made a nomination.

Cries "Let it be read for information."

It was as follows:

Resolved, That W. W. SEATON, of the firm of GALES & SEATON, be appointed Printer for the Thirty-sixth Congress.

Mr. STANTON hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. BOCOCK, who temporarily occupied the Speaker's chair, declared the resolution to be inconsistent with the order to vote *viva voce*.

Mr. BRISTOW then nominated Mr. SEATON.

THE CHAIR—You have a right to do so.

Mr. STOKES withdrew the name of Mr. WATTERSTON.

The House voted.

Whole number	185
Necessary to a choice	93
Mr. Ball	75
Mr. Glossbrenner	75
Mr Seaton	16
(These were votes of the Southern Opposition and some Democrats.)	
Mr. Mitchell	16
Scattering	3

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said he understood certain resolutions were offered this morning by a member from New-York, (Mr. CARTER,) and that they were objected to in consequence of his absence. He now wished to ask Mr. DAVIDSON to withdraw his objection and allow the resolutions to come in. He wished to make explanations in relation to their propriety, and submit some remarks applicable to the gentleman (CARTER) alone who offered them.

Mr. DAVIDSON withdrew his objection, which had been made in consequence of the absence of the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked whether the withdrawal of the objection would bring up the resolutions.

The Speaker replied No.

Mr. SMITH—Then I object.

The SPEAKER said the only question before the House was the election of Printer.

On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the causes of the great delay in issuing Land patents, and report such measures as may be necessary as a remedy.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) suggested that the Committees be called for the reception of Private Bills.

Mr. KEITT wished to make a statement relative to the Committee of Arrangements for the inauguration of the statue of WASHINGTON.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.) objected.

Mr. KEITT said he did not mean to made a speech, but would at another time notice these resolutions. At present he would merely say that these resolutions were unfounded in fact.

There were no further proceedings relative to the election of Printer.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the West Point and Pension Appropriation bills were taken up, and after being read, laid aside to be reported to the House.

The President's Annual Message was taken up.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) delivered his views on political subjects—speaking of the Democratic Party as a mere machine to be handled against the people. In reviewing the proceedings during the contest for Speaker, he said mischievous and incendiary speeches were made by Southern Democrats, in order that miserable party purposes might be promoted. It was true that the Northwestern and Northern Democrats, as they had even declared, did not sign the pledge of continued and stern resistence to the plurality rule, but they did not refuse to vote under the leadership of those who signed the compact. The Southern secessionists are of necessity unfit men to be entrusted with our great national interests. But the people have rebuked the secession spirit, and this is the case at the South as well as in the North. He reviewed the variety of candidates voted for by the Democrats for Speaker, with a view to show that the principles of that party could not be ascertained from their candidates. For himself he had uniformly acted to promote the organization of the House, and assigned the reasons why he voted for Mr. SHERMAN and then for Mr. PENNINGTON. They were faithful to the right of self-government, to the interests of free white labor, and for a protective policy so vitally important to Pennsylvania, and which, if adopted, would promote the prosperity of all the States. They were Union and Constitution respecting men, who would do nothing to violate the spirit or letter of the great Charter of our Liberties, and would yield only with life their devotion to the Union. He spoke of the patriotism, industry and power of Pennsylvania, on the soil of which there is no secessionist. She would frown on disunion and trample under foot all men and factions calculated to impair the free institutions under which we live.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Dem.,) spoke in opposition to the President's veto of the St. Clair Flats bill, which he regarded as a direct blow at commerce. He proceeded to answer the President's objections that the improvement was unnecessary and inexpedient, that it was unconstitutional, and that tonnage duties may be resorted to for this purpose.

The Committee rose. Adjourned till Monday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Political Intelligence.

VIRGINIAN OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION—THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT—DENUNCIATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

RICHMOND, Friday, Feb. 24.

A majority of the business Committee to-day submitted to the Opposition Convention a report deprecating all party organizations; urging measures to prevent the powers conferred on the General Government by the Constitution, being applied to ends of injustice and oppression; holding it to be the duty of the Federal Government to promote the interest and prosperity of the States, and that the General Government has no right to interfere with Slavery in the States; reiterating the Compromise of 1850 relative to Slavery in the Territories; condemning the reopening of the Slave-trade; expressing immovable attachment to the Union; condemning the recommendations of the President in 1858, that Congress invest him with the war-making and treaty-making power, etc.; advocating retrenchment and reform in the Government expenditures; denouncing the Black Republican Party; recognizing the duty and obligations of this country in its intercourse with foreign Governments; approving of the address of the National Central Union Committee so far as it recommends the sending of the delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore, and recommending the adoption of the address of the National Committee.

The Convention is still debating the reports. There is no probability of any action to-night.

CHARLESTON AND THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

The *Courier* says the meeting last night was well attended, and that it was unanimously resolved that, in their opinion, it is right and proper for South Carolina to be represented in the Charleston Convention. A State Convention will be held at Columbia to nominate delegates.

ALABAMA AND DIRECT TRADE.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Feb. 24.

The Legislature has passed a bill exempting goods imported into Southern ports from taxation when sold in Alabama. It has also passed a bill providing for a Convention to reform the State Constitution.

NORTH CAROLINA OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Friday, Feb. 24.

The North Carolina Opposition Convention nominated JOHN POOLE, of Pasquotauk, for Governor, by acclamation. The Convention has adjourned *sine die*.

CHARLESTON DELEGATES FROM IOWA.

BURLINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

The Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines on the 22d, for the purpose of selecting delegates to Charleston. A. C. DODGE, BEN. M. SAMUELS, Ex-Gov. BAKER and D. O. LYNCH were chosen delegates at large. Resolutions instructing the delegates to vote for Judge DOUGLAS were passed.

The New-Jersey Railroads.

TRENTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

The Central Railroad extension bill, having passed both Houses, only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The whole afternoon of yesterday was spent in efforts to defeat the taking up of the Hoboken and Newark Railroad bill. The bill was finally taken up, and the House adjourned.

The bill to regulate the fisheries in New-York Bay was lost in the Senate.

After an effort to take up the Hoboken Railroad bill on its second reading, both parties compromised on making it the order of the day for Tuesday afternoon next.

The Atchison and St. Joseph's Railroad.

ATCHISON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The last rail on the Atchison and St. Joseph's Railroad was laid yesterday. The road will be stocked and immediately opened on the 1st of March. This road brings Atchison in direct railroad connection with all the principal cities in the Union. The running time to St. Louis will be 17 hours.

The Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Gen. FORBES BRATTON, of the Texas Senate, bearer of dispatches from Gen. HOUSTON regarding affairs on the Rio Grande, has arrived here, and leaves to-morrow for Washington.

Later from California.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS—OPERATIONS IN THE MINES—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MALLOY'S STATION, Friday, Feb. 24.

The Overland Mail Coach, with regular San Francisco dates to the 3d of February, and telegraphic despatches to the 4th, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Ex-Gov. WELLER had been chosen by the different wings of the Democratic party as their candidate to head the delegation to the Charleston Convention.

Gen. J. W. DENVER, ex-Governor of Kansas, commenced canvassing for the successorship of Dr. GWIN in the United States Senate.

Senator LATHAM proposed leaving for Washington per the steamer of the 6th inst.

Hon. ZADOCK PRATT left on the 3d per Overland stage to St. Louis.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco had offered to donate to the State a square of ground, and erect thereon a State-House worth $150,000, provided the seat of Government will be removed from Sacramento to San Francisco.

The new Idra quicksilver mines, in Fresno County, which had been opened since litigation closed the New-Almaden mines, had welded 1,400 flasks of quicksilver within six months. Other mines of the kind are to be opened soon, so that the recent deficiency in the quicksilver product will not long continue.

Two tons of silver ore, from the new mine in Santa Cruz County, are on the way to San Francisco for assay.

The Nevada Company, owning a silver mine in Carson Valley, or Washoe Mine, have sold shares to seven different parties for $57,000 each, and still three-quarters of the mine are unsold. There is much speculation in all the Washoe mines, while the cold weather prevents working them.

Late reports from Fuesno River, in British Columbia, say that rich and extensive diggings have been discovered there. The gold is coarse, and is found on the flats and in gulleys.

It is stated that Capt. JARBOE'S company of Mounted Rangers, numbering twenty men, had killed about two hundred Indians and taken as many more prisoners, within a few months in Mendocino and the northwest portion of the State. Not a Ranger has been killed. The Company has done this Indian hunting voluntarily without authority from the State or Federal Government.

BUCKLEY & Co., a hardware house, had suspended, but their creditors at San Francisco were not likely to lose much.

Two thousand hives of honey bees, which arrived at San Francisco from the Atlantic States during January, had been sold, averaging $10 per hive, which was a great decline, the price previously being $50 to $100.

The principal portion of Forbestown, in Butte County, was burned on the 28th ult. Loss $20,000.

The second session of the Pacific Railroad Convention would be held at Sacramento, commencing on the 6th.

A wire suspension bridge, 180 feet long, had been completed over the Mokoluna River at Poverty Bar.

The bark *Messenger Bird*, which has been unlawfully traversing the ocean with a cargo of coffee fraudulently obtained at Rio, was last heard of at Tega Island, where a portion of the cargo was sold by the captain, when he put to sea with the proceeds.

Two Overland mails were overdue with St. Louis dates of Jan. 9 and 12. The unusual detention is attributed to heavy rains and high water.

Arrived at San Francisco, Jan. 31, ship *Malay*, WHITCOMB, New-York; British ship *Eliza*, from London. Sailed 30th, ship *Princess*, Callao; 31st, British ship *Locket*, Melbourne.

There was no improvement in the extent of business. The withdrawal of buyers made holders more anxious to realize. PROVISIONS were mostly firm, but sales could not be forced at last figures. Raw and refined SUGARS were both weaker; crushed 12½c. PIG IRON very slow at $32. Money scarce from the country this fortnight, which had a tendency to make buyers still more cautious.

The following is by telegraph to Fresno:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 4—2 P. M.

Arrived, ships *Panther* from Boston, and *Eagle* from New-York.

Business is very quiet. Money not easy.

The treasure shipment of Monday will be fair.

Crushed Sugar, 12c.@14c.

Domestic Spirits drooping.

There is no other change in the markets.

The Overland Mail, with St. Louis dates of the 9th, arrived to-day, bringing St. Louis dates of the 13th, by telegraph to Malloy's Station.

Fires.

A LUMBER-YARD—LOSS, $8,000.

TROY, Friday, Feb. 24—10 P. M.

A fire is now raging in the lumber-yard of SMITH & CRAIG, in West Troy. Over a dozen piles of lumber are burning, but it is hoped that the spread of the flames has been checked. The loss must be at least $8,000; insured in the Liverpool and London, and Atlantic Companies. The fire broke out at 7 o'clock, and was the work of an incendiary.

STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES IN DANSVILLE KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 24.

A fire at Dansville, on Wednesday, destroyed all the compact portion of the town north of Main-street, including all the principal stores. The Theological Seminary was injured also. The names of the losers are not yet received. The *Journal* newspaper proposes a meeting to-night to aid the sufferers.

A TOBACCO FACTORY IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Friday Feb. 24.

JOHN STEWART WALKER'S tobacco-factory was burnt this afternoon. Loss $25,000.

A LIQUOR STORE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Friday, Feb. 24.

A frame building on Franklin-avenue, owned by IRA TRIPP, and occupied by S. P. ROACH as a liquor-store, took fire about midnight, and the building and stock were totally destroyed. Insured for $3,000, viz.: Home, $1,000; Metropolitan, $1,000, and Charter Oak $1,000.

Loss of the Steamboat E. A. Ogden.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 24.

The steamer *E. A. Ogden* sunk in the Missouri, six miles above Jefferson, on Wednesday. The boat is a total loss; her cargo, which was valuable, was considerably damaged. The boat was valued at $16,000 and insured in Pittsburgh for $10,000.

From Kansas.

VETO OF THE ACT ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Feb. 24.

Gov. MEDARY has vetoed the bill abolishing Slavery in the Territory of Kansas. The Legislature has taken the bill up again and will probably pass it over his veto.

Discharge of the Massachusetts Liquor Agent.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

In the Superior Court to-day GEORGE P. BURNHAM, late State Liquor Agent, was discharged from custody on his own personal recognizance to appear at such time as the indictment against him may be called up.

Death of a Well Known Merchant.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

GEORGE CALLENDAR, a well known Merchant of this city, died last night.

From Pike's Peak.

ATCHISON, K. T., Friday, Feb. 24.

The Pike's Peak express and Salt Lake mail arrived this evening, bringing four passengers, and $3,000 in gold dust.

The Ruatan Islands.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Advices from Ruatan are to the 14th inst. The citizens were making energetic preparations to resist the cession of the island to Honduras.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 24.

Exports of the week	$63,403
Imports of the week	98,144

Sailing of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Friday, Feb. 24.

The *Bohemian*, which sails to-morrow, will call at Cape Sable on her passage out.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,600 bales; sales of the week, 13,000 bales; prices are ⅛c.@¼c. lower on the week; receipts of the week, 16,000 bales.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

COTTON stiffer, but quotations unchanged; sales to-day 3,000 bales.

MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 23.

COTTON quiet; the *Europa's* news had no effect; prices easier, but quotations unchanged; sales to-day, 3,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 4,400 bales, the market closing with a declining tendency.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrivals of the Europa and the Vigo.

Great Victory of the Spaniards at Tetuan.

Speech of Mr. Gladstone on Presenting the Budget.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at Boston at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Her mails were received in this City last evening.

The screw-steamship *Vigo*, Capt. JELLARD, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 8th instant, and touched at Queenstown on the following day, arrived here last night.

The screw-steamer *John Bell*, from Glasgow for New-York, has put back to Queenstown, having been 32 days out, with her mainshaft and a fan of her propeller broken. She had five cabin and ten steerage passengers, and a general cargo. She left Glasgow on the 4th of January.

The ship *Jane E. Walsh*, of Yarmouth, from Liverpool for Havana, with a cargo of coal, foundered at sea Jan. 31, lat. 47° North, long. 9° West. Crew saved.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the King of Sardinia, wishing to acknowledge the services of the French army in the cause of Italian Independence, had placed at the disposal of the French Government 780 crosses of Santo Manrizio Lazzaro—the military order of Savoy—and 8,000 medals for military valor.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France continued to claim attention. Count WALEWSKI, it is said, tells his friends that Lord JOHN RUSSELL misrepresented the effect of his communication to Lord COWLEY, and that, far from denying the imputation, he frequently told the English Ambassador that in a given case France must have Savoy.

The ratifications of the commercial treaty between France and England were exchanged at Paris on the 4th instant. Its provisions would not be officially promulgated till the 10th instant, when the budget was to be laid before Parliament.

In all the churches of Paris the priests, by order of the Archbishop of Paris, read the last encyclical letter from the Pope. The Archbishop has also ordered public prayers to be offered until Easter, in order that His Holiness may overcome the tribulations to which the Church is now exposed.

The *Moniteur* contains numerous nominations of Sardinian officers to the Legion of Honor, and announces that 2,000 military medals have been granted by the French Government to Piedmontese officers and private soldiers.

Orders have been received at Brest from the Minister of Marine to discharge all seamen who have served three years.

A new journal has appeared in Paris devoted to the advocacy of Free Trade.

Trade was dull both in Paris and in the departments—public attention being almost exclusively engaged in considering the projected commercial reforms. Flour and wheat had both undergone a further decline in the Paris markets.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

The Cession Reported to have been Made.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, signing himself "A Voyageur," writes, on the above subject, a long letter which is honored with "official type." The writer sketches the history of the territory from the sixteenth century to 1815, when, at the Congress of Vienna, it was laid down as a principle by the great Powers that the absolute neutrality of the Swiss Republic was a European necessity, and that in that view it was important to give her a strong natural boundary. In fact, the question of Savoy, he says, is a question of physical geography. The Genevese Commissioners represented that the arrangements under the first treaty of Paris did not gain those ends; they therefore proposed that, subject to the sovereignty of Sardinia, Chablias and Faucigny should be included in the neutrality of Switzerland, and accompanied the details necessary to carry out this plan by the suggestion that Sardinia should engage never to cede nor exchange these possessions, and negotiations were in existence when the landing of NAPOLEON I from Elba caused a renewal of the alliance of the great Powers, to which Switzerland gave her adherence, with a force of 40,000 men, and opened the short campaign terminated by the second peace of Paris. The Swiss and Sardinian questions were taken up, and by a treaty signed on the 20th November, 1815, by Austria, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Spain, it was agreed that the portion of Savoy which, at the first peace of Paris had been retained by France, should be restored to Sardinia, and the article of March 29, 1815, of the Congress of Vienna, by which, "in the event of war," those portions of Sardinian Savoy called Chablais and Faucigny were declared to participate in the neutrality of Switzerland, was confirmed. A treaty was entered into in 1816 between Switzerland and Sardinia, by which the necessary details for placing Chablais and Faucigny under Swiss military occupation in the eventuality of war, for withdrawing the Sardinian troops, and for settling a well defined boundary to the neutral portion of the territory, were agreed on.

"It is now stated in general terms," the letter continues, "that Sardinia has agreed to cede Savoy to France—whether a whole or a part, or under what conditions, does not appear. It is obvious that the same instrument by which the cession of Savoy to Sardinia is recorded contains the declaration by the great Powers of Europe that, in the event of war, Northern Savoy is neutral. So lately as 1859 the principle of neutrality has been carried out. As between Switzerland and Sardinia, the cession or alienation of this particular territory is clearly forbidden by the Treaty of Turin; but that treaty can only bind the parties to it; any cession by Sardinia to France of territory restored to her under the treaties of 1815 may be contrary to the spirit of those treaties, and may be dangerous in itself, and opposed to the general weal, but cannot be regarded as an offence against the public law of Europe. We have recently seen and welcomed many great and important European changes in that territorial adjustment that took place under the treaties of Paris and Vienna; we hope, in the interests of humanity, to see many more, and certainly it is not for us in 1860 too loudly to call for the application of those principles which guided the Holy Alliance. The absolute independence of Switzerland is, of course, to be maintained, but is it seriously endangered? If France takes Savoy, does she not take it 'with Savoy's engagements?' Is there, so far as the Swiss Republic is concerned, any difference between Savoy neutral but Sardinian, and Savoy neutral but French? It would indeed be a '*non sens*,' after what we have seen in 1859 of the Italian policy of NAPOLEON III, to take the same view of the position of France *vis-à-vis* Europe that we took in 1814 and 1815. Nevertheless, as under other dynasties, the policy of France may change, and as the BOURBON and ORLEANS families, who took part in, and are opposed to the liberation of Italy, might in some possible contingency once more direct the foreign relations of France, it behoves Europe to take the strongest possible guarantees for the neutrality and independence of Switzerlaad. That the Emperor NAPOLEON III. will give those guarantees is beyond doubt, for it will give him another step in his great policy—not of 'tearing up' the treaties of Paris and Vienna—but of restoring France to her proper position among the lawgiving nations of Europe."

Protest of the Savoyards.

The following appeal to the English people against the annexation of Savoy to France has been received from Chambery. It is signed by 24 of the leading men of the capital of Savoy:

SAVOY TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

CHAMBERY, Feb. 7, 1860.

During nearly the last six months some individuals of Savoy, whose petitions, carried from house to house, have not succeeded in obtaining twenty respectable signatures, have formed the plot to make over Constitutional Savoy to the Imperial Government of France.

The *Courrier des Alpes*, which is their property and their organ, has, since, never ceased to proclaim the *unanimous* adhesion of Savoy to those desires of *annexation*.

As long as those assertions remained within our mountain range, our quiet and proud population treated them with contempt.

But the Paris Press has thought fit to make itself the echo of these falsehoods; the officious accomplice of supposed ambitions, it has endeavored to lead public opinion astray, and to deceive Europe by announcing a few isolated wishes to be the expression of the sentiments of the whole of Savoy.

Silence and inaction were no longer possible.

On the 29th of January last an important demonstration was made at Chambery, the capital of

Savoy. Nearly 3,000 citizens of every class, rank and profession—magistrates, lawyers, officials, doctors, merchants, workmen, nearly all the officers of the National Guard, responding to the appeal of the patriotic Committee constituted by themselves, met on the Champ de Mars, whence, with the national colors flying, they proceeded to the residence of the head of the Government, and declared publicly their wish to remain free under the Constitutional Government of Victor Emanuel II., the King, the honest man, and the first soldier of Italian independence.

In this concurrence of citizens, marching in admirable order and manly dignity to the accomplishment of a great duty, there were, doubtless, many opinions mingled together; but, putting aside the distinction of private and political views, all were united in one common devotion for their country and for liberty.

Such a manifestation was of a nature to excite the anger of the French Press, so compliant to authority; and we behold lately an incredible audacity of falsehood and calumnies dishonoring the journals of France.

The demonstration of the 29th of January has been most unworthily misrepresented.

The English people, accustomed by the free exercise of freedom not to allow itself to be taken in, accustomed also by its well-founded distrust to be on its guard against perfidy and interested ambition, will not be deceived by such manœuvres.

Threatened in her integrity, in her independence, in her liberty, Savoy has counted upon England.

Certainly, we have confidence in the loyalty and attachment of our country to Victor Emanuel II., in the straightforwardess and firmness of his Government, but we are also aware of the strength which power, misled by error, may wield in the world.

We come to you, people of England, because among all people you are great in liberty; because your powerful voice, encouraging nations struggling for their independence, can protect them by raising up insurmountable barriers before them.

In the name of those joint interests which unite peoples, do not allow that old Allobrogia, which defended its territory and its rights against the ancient rulers of the world, to become now the ransom of their descendants; do not allow a people, however small it may be, to be extinguished, to give liberty to a nation, however great it may become.

May your Government, the faithful exponent of your sovereign orders, inform the world that Savoy having become your ward in the hour of supreme danger, shall not be given up and sacrificed!

The defence of our liberties is also the defence of the liberties of the world, which to-morrow, perhaps, may be compromised by an ambition which a first success would render stronger and more exacting.

And, should ever a danger threaten the free soil of England, the ardent and mature devotion of the people protected and saved by you, by England, would afford you a secret and powerful support, which, joined to the patriotic energy of your children, would render you invincible.—(Here follow the signatures.)

England and the Project of Annexation.

From the London Times.

The impending annexation of Savoy and Nice to France is accounted for in two ways. Privately it is whispered—and nobody seems to contradict the assertion—that before the war of last year, before Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, a secret agreement had been entered into between the Royal Families of France and Sardinia, by which the Emperor undertook to transfer to the King two Italian provinces of his good friend and brother the Emperor of Austria, and the King undertook, in consideration of the said Italian provinces, duly conquered and delivered to him, to give up to France his hereditary dominions of Savoy and the county of Nice. Were this a kind of transaction which was likely to be frequently repeated; had the example anything of contagion in it, we might have thought it necessary to devote some space to a critical examination of such a contract. But, as we verily believe there is not one among all the Sovereigns of Europe, varying from each other as they do just as much in personal merit as in territorial dominion, who would have bartered away the cradle of his dynasty and the most ancient and faithful province of his dominions for the richest inheritance of his neighbor, we deem the task of criticism entirely superfluous. It is quite a family affair; a slight alteration in the color of the map, a little change in the system of government, and the thing is done, Savoy having really as little to say in the affair as the horse that is sold in market overt with no questions asked as to the manner in which he is obtained. Whether the bagain is a good or a bad one, how many acres of mountain are equal to how many acres of plain, what is the nature of the title, and what the conditions of sale, how far the dismantling of the "Quadrilateral" was of the essence of the contract, and whether any amount of Tuscany, Parma and Modena is equal to the loss of Venetia, are questions we must leave to these Imperial and Royal buyers and sellers of men, who transfer a province with as much indifference as ordinary mortals dispose of a railway debenture. We gladly turn from this part of the subject. In such transactions we see no reason to make ourselves unhappy, though both parties rise from the table losers.

But though this be the real nature of the threatened annexation of Savoy and Nice, it is not the side of the transaction which it pleases the French Government, or at least the French Press, to present to the eyes of Europe. Little as there is to admire in the actual reality of the affair, it is in the highest degree respectable when compared with the principles under which it is sought to defend it. The particular transfer is single and transitory; the principles under which it is sought to defend that transfer are ubiquitous and permanent in their application. We are told that Savoy is to be transferred to France because its inhabitants speak the French language, because it has only a geographical frontier, because a demonstration has been got up which the French Press is pleased to consider a conclusive evidence of the national will, and any attempt to put down which the French press pronounces an act of hostility to France. If these be the conditions of future annexation in Europe, we are indeed standing on the threshold of evil times. Nothing would be easier than to give these doctrines the most extensive application to England herself. The conquest of England by Normandy has annexed to our Crown the Channel Islands, lying much nearer to the coast of France than to that of England, speaking the French language, and possessing, in many respects, French institutions. We should think that among the amphibious population of St. Helier's or St. Peter-Port it might not be difficult to get up a demonstration in favor of a re-union with France. We might probably rely on the Emperor's own subjects residing for political reasons in these islands summarily to put down any such movement; but if once the attempt is made, the mischief is done, the demonstration is complete, and any attempt to counteract it would only serve to offend the Government of France, and leave the ground of annexation wholly untouched. For aught we know, the same thing might be done with perfect success in the Mauritius, in Lower Canada, or even in Leicester-square itself. We have met with but too docile a scholar. The first idea of the Emperor of the French was to restore the Grand Dukes, and force upon Italy a federation which nobody seemed to desire except himself. England protested in the name of the people, and claimed for them the right to dispose of themselves according to their own will and pleasure. The Emperor has admitted the claim, and is anxious to apply the newly-learnt principle as widely as possible. We only urged it in favor of subjects in actual and successful revolt against their sovereign. The Emperor has reached a higher generalization, and rejects this qualification as pedantic and unnecessary. In his view the body politic is, like the human body, perpetually in a course of decomposition and renovation. New elements are perpetually taken in, while old ones are given off, according to some hidden law of chemical attraction. Savoy is disintegrated to-day; Belgium may probably feel the influence of this hidden law of affinity to-morrow; the Rhine provinces, which already enjoy the *Code Napoléon*, may naturally wish to enjoy Napoleon himself; and woe to the Government that ventures to oppose the new law of development and affinity, and to check that unbounded liberty of choice which is the inherent right of every nationality not united to France.

We sincerely wish that the Sovereign by the semi-official organs of whose Government these monstrous doctrines are put forward would awake while it is yet time to a true sense of the suspicion, restlessness and apprehension which such claims are bringing on his Government. It is vain to speak of restoring confidence and cultivating the arts of peace while at the same time principles are enunciated which seem to summon all mankind to anarchy, rebellion, and to war. Whatever strength the dynasty of the Emperor may receive by the acquisition of Savoy and Nice must be purchased at a ruinous price, if he is to give in exchange for it his reputation for disinterestedness and the confidence which all Europe desires to feel in his prudence and moderation; but if the union must take place, and the power which forbids the access of honest remonstrance to the ears of absolute Sovereigns is not to be overcome, let the Emperor at any rate take his spoil as the reward of conquest and the result of treaty, and above all things let him beware of committing himself to principles which are not the less odious because they attempt to cloak the real nature of a questionable transaction, nor the less dangerous because they have in them a certain travestied likeness to the noble doctrines of freedom and self-government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 6th, Earl de Grey explained the relationship of Government to the Volunteer Corps. Although Government had supplied them with rifles it was not thought advisable that they should be a permanent charge on the revenue. He stated that the enrolled corps numbered between 60,000 and 70,000 men, and Government intended to foster the movement by a system of inspection.

Earl Granville announced that the new commercial treaty with France would be introduced to the attention of Parliament in the Budget.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord Palmerston stated that in consequence of the illness of Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the financial statement promised for that evening was postponed until the 10th inst. [Mr. Gladstone's malady was influenza, but he was recovering.]

Lord John Russell, in reply to a question from Mr. Ricardo, informed the House that Government was in negotiation with the Hanoverian Government relative to the redemption of the Stade dues.

In the House of Lords on the 7th instant, the Marquis of Normanby moved a resolution calling on the Government to use their best efforts to avert the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Earl Granville stated that the annexation of these provinces was mooted before the late war, but was only to be carried out in the event of the formation of a powerful Italian Kingdom on the French frontiers. This event had not taken place; and Government had received distinct assurances from France and Sardinia that the annexation was not contemplated. He appealed to the Marquis of Normandy to withdraw the motion. Speeches in opposition to the annexation were made by Lords Gray, Shaftesbury, Brougham and Derby, when the motion was withdrawn.

Another anti-Puseyite riot of the most scandalous description took place on Sunday evening (5th) at the Church of St. George's in the East, London. The Church was crammed to excess, and among those present were hundreds of the lowest blackguards. The service was all dumb show. The most filthy epithets were applied to the clergyman, and ribald songs, choruses and yelling were indulged in by the audience. Numerous fights also took place and the bannisters of the pulpit were broken to pieces. It was not till some time after the conclusion of the service that the Police entered the church and dispersed the rioters.

After an investigation of three days' duration at Southampton, the Magistrates had decided that there was sufficient evidence to commit the mates Hires and Lane, of the American bark *Anna*, for trial, on charges of several murders on the high seas.

The men are detained in prison until they can be sent home by the American authorities for trial.

The half-yearly meeting of the Great Ship Company was held, by adjournment, in London on the 7th inst. The report of the Committee of Investigation recommends the formation a new Board of Directors, and that the *Great Eastern* be got ready for sea without delay. The estimated cost of preparing the ship for a voyage to America is £30,000, and a loan of £50,000 is recommended. The report was adopted.

Introduction of the British Budget.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th instant, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make his financial statement. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, he said that the year 1860 had long been marked out as an important epoch in British commerce. The long annuities, amounting to £2,146,000, fell in; the war duties on tea and sugar, unless renewed, relapsed. Finally, the commercial treaty with France compelled the Government to adopt a new and unusual course. In making the financial statement before taking votes in supply, the result of the past financial year, inasmuch as that year had not been completed, must be given partly in the form of estimate; but the House might rely on the figures. Exceptional cases had affected the estimates. There was the expedition to China, and the additional cost of our military preparations. There was the French Treaty to be provided against in addition. Coming to the actual state of affairs, he showed that the total result of the revenue of the last year showed an increase over the estimate. The revenue had been estimated at £69,460,000; it had produced £70,578,000. On the other hand, the expenditure, estimated at £68,953,000, had been £69,270,000. It thus appeared that, under existing arrangements, there was an excess of income over expenditure. The excess, though it was already absorbed by disturbing causes, showed the wisdom of the arrangements of Parliament. The expedition to China, and excess of navy and army expenditure, had cost an additional £900,000 for the army, and £270,000 for the navy. The commercial treaty would, he calculated, cause a deduction of £640,000. This would cause a total deduction of £1,810,000, and would place us rather on the wrong side of the balances. But, to compensate for this, he had received, most unexpectedly, part of a debt from Spain, in the shape of bills, to the amount of £500,000, half of which would fall due in the present financial year. In this way the balance would be re-established. The estimated expenditure for the coming year involved an increase in the army and navy of £3,618,000. The total expenditure is estimated at £70,100,000. The estimated income for the coming year would not, in the first instance, be satisfactory; but, at all events, it would compel their attention to those matters which most require examination. He should estimate the revenue as the law at present stood, taking the duties on tea and sugar at the minimum and reduced rates, the income tax as it would stand under existing arrangements—upon these terms the estimate of revenue for the coming year would give a total of £60,700,000, showing a deficit of £9,400,000. He did not ask them to provide for the payment of Exchequer bonds soon becoming due. Without this they had the deficit of £9,400,000. If they had not the treaty to deal with, they would know precisely what they had to face. They might keep the duties of tea and sugar at the present rate, which would leave the deficit at £7,300,000. Even this would involve an income tax of 9d. in the pound. To fill up the deficit as it stood, this would require the neat and intelligible income tax of 1s. in the pound. Now came the question, what had become of the estimates of 1853? He had a clear answer to give. The succession duty had failed from causes due to the actual law. The debt caused by the Russian war entailed a large charge on the consolidated fund and the army and navy expenses now entailed upon us. The deficit thus caused was, however, fully compensated by the financial measures they had since adopted. The real cause was the immense increase of expenditure. Had that expenditure remained as it was in 1852, they would now have had a surplus of two millions. That increase amounted to no less than £14,720,000, equivalent to an income tax of 13½d. in the pound. It would not, however, be fair to consider the increase of expenditure without taking into account the increase of its means. This was especially shown by the results of the income tax. He went through the results of several years, showing an increase in the wealth of the country of 12 per cent. in the twelve years between 1842 and 1853, and of 16½ per cent. in the six years from 1853 to 1859. No schedule shows a larger increase than that of the agriculturist, whose income had exceeded nineteen per cent. Meanwhile, the expenditure has increased in a still greater proportion. In the years from 1842 to 1852 it had increased 4½ per cent., and in the years 1852 to 1856 it increased to 24½ per cent. The increase was still more evident in that expenditure which was under the control of Parliament, and which he might call the optional expenditure; in that the increase, during the last six years, was not less than 58 per cent. Recurring to the means of meeting the deficit, he owned that he was not satisfied with our system of expenditure; still, all changes must, of necessity, be gradual. There were again, commercial reforms and improvements. There were those who considered that these reforms ought to be kept for fair weather and a flourishing exchequer. Against that doctrine he earnestly protested. He declared, on the part of the Government, that they were ready and prepared to go forward in commercial improvement. It was only by means of these reforms that the country was enabled to bear high taxation? Could the country have borne the high income tax of the last eighteen months if it had not been for increased taxation. He showed from figures that the relaxation and reform of the commercial system had given the country not only the disposition but the power to pay this, inasmuch as the revenues of the departments were increased as the duties were relaxed. It thus appeared that indirect taxation should be relaxed in favor of direct taxation, and it only remained to us to say upon what principle. The Government did not at present intend to deal with tea and sugar. These were merely revenue duties, and involved none of the complexities of differential duties. The laboring classes were more benefited by an enlarged system of free trade than by relaxing individual duties, as creating a higher price for labor. It was upon this principle the Government intended to act. They proposed to retain the tea and sugar duties at the present rate for a year. He then gave an outline of the French Commercial Treaty. France reduces, from July 1, 1860, duties on coal; from Oct. 1, on iron; from Dec 1, on tools; from June 1, 1861, on goods manufactured from flax, hemp and jute; from Oct. 1, 1861, France removes all prohibitions on all English manufactured goods, placing on them an *ad valorem* duty not exceeding 30 per cent. This maximum is, after three years, to be reduced to 25 per cent. On the other hand, England, on her part, abolished immediately and without exception all duties on manufactured goods. We reduce the duty on brandy from 15s. a gallon to the colonial duty of 8s. 2d.; and the duty on wine from 5s. 10d. to 3s.; to be further reduced from April, 1861, upon a scale depending upon the strength of the wine. As to the effect of these reductions, he estimated from wine relief to the consumers of £830,000, and a loss to the revenue of £515,000; on brandy, a relief to the consumers of £446,000, and a loss to the revenue of £225,000; and the loss to the revenue on manufactured goods at £432,000. He declared that the treaty showed no subserviency to France. They had given nothing to France which they had not given as a rich gift to themselves, and they had made no sacrifices except what they would have made in any case under an enlightened system of trade. The system had answered its purpose of political estrangement, but the new system answers its purpose by political amity. The union which had been in former days between France and England—a union of the Governments—should now be the union of the nations. He defended commercial treaties, when not grounded upon principles of exclusion, and gloried in avowing that the treaty was a consummation of free trade. He entered into an elaborate defence of the treaty, declaring that we shall do equal good to ourselves and to France by the introduction of a liberal system, and declaring that wine, which, like tea in the last century, was the rich man's luxury, would, like tea, be the poor man's comfort. He denied that any of the duties repealed were revenue duties. As a proof they were only opposed by interested parties. He entered at great length into the wine trade, to show how injuriously the present system operated, and what good effect might be expected by the alteration we had now done with France, what we had been laboring to do for years past. He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Cobden, who, as the apostle of free trade, had twice in his life achieved so signal a triumph. He stated that the immediate repeal of duties on French articles was not pressed by the French Government. On the contrary, it was the device of our own. He then came to a supplemental reform in the customs, giving a relief to the consumers of above a million, and a loss to the revenue of £910,000. He proposed to abolish the duties on butter, cheese, oranges, and eggs, and to reduce those on timber and currants and hops. In return he proposed to levy on all articles exported or imported a registration due of one penny per packet. It gave a great idea of the transactions of the country, that they would produce £300,000 per annum. He further proposed to lay moderate charges upon certain warehousing proceedings performed in the customs' offices for the benefit of the importer. By this they expected £140,000. He then proposed a duty of 6s. per cwt. on chicory, as a protection to the coffee revenue. This, with an improvement on the coffee revenue which it would cause would produce £90,000. Again, he proposed a penny stamp in brokers' contracts; a 3d. stamp upon dock warrants; licenses to eating houses to sell wine and beer; a reduction in game certificates, which would increase the sale, granting those certificates for a few months at a reduced cost; to remove the exemption from stamps or on checks drawn to self. He likewise repealed some other small stamp exemptions. He thus obtained an increase of £510,000 in the Customs, and £386,000 in the Inland Revenue. In management they hope to save £50,000 in Customs, and £36,000 in the Inland Revenue. The total would be £981,000; thus compensating the second part of these Customs reforms. Thus, on the whole, including the loss on the French treaty, the new arrangements involved a loss of about £1,000,000. He next came to a larger item. He proposed to repeal the paper duty. That duty had already been condemned by a direct vote of that House. The actual duty not only operated unjustly against publications for the masses, but prevented the manufacture of paper from an enormous quantity of fibrous substances. So many articles might be made out of paper that a vast impulse would be given to rural labor. The Inland Revenue itself admitted that the present law was untenable, and fully agreed with the Abolitionists that it ought to be repealed. The next repeal was that of the impressed stamp upon newspapers, which involved great trouble and inconvenience. For the convenience of the newspapers who paid a three halfpenny stamp he proposed to introduce a three halfpenny book postage. He next proposed to abolish the hop credits, while on the other hand, he reduced the duty, which, including the paper duty, was a remission of one million, and considering the increase of consumption, which he valued at £840,000, the total loss to the revenue would be £3,000,000, while the relief to the consumers would be £3,931,000. Making further allowance for the new charges, and the saving in management, the net loss to the revenue would be £28,000. Thus, in the present year only forty-six articles remained on the tariff, and only forty-four would remain in 1861. The tariff would be relieved of all its remaining deformities. He had proposed to take up hop and malt credits, which would give $1,400,000 to the Treasury in the present year. The account then stood thus for the coming year; expenditure, £70,000,000; income, made actual law, £60,700,000. From this deduct loss by remission of duty, which would reduce it to £58,592,000. But he proposed to retain the present tea and sugar duties, which raised the income to £60,602,000. This leaves a deficit of nine millions and a half. Against this there was the £140,000 of the malt and hop credits. To provide for the remainder, he proposed an income tax of 10d. in the pound on incomes above £150, and of 7d. on incomes under that sum, which would produce £8,481,000, and thus completely fill up the deficiency. This tax, and the present duties on tea and sugar, to continue only for the year. He concluded by a warm eulogium on the blessings of improved laws and a well regulated finance. A formal vote for imposing a duty upon chicory was then proposed.

Mr. Disraeli, commenting upon the vast consideration involved in the scheme, said that the proposition of Mr. Gladstone to take it into consideration on Thursday was most unreasonable, and asked for a fortnight at least. After some discussion, it was agreed the debate should take place on Monday week.

The vote was agreed to.

Position of the Chinese Question.

From the London Times.

The complicated question of our third Chinese war will receive, perhaps, additional elucidation from the fresh correspondence which we print in another column. The dispatches, at any rate, are sufficiently curious to arrest attention, for never, probably, has a question of war or peace been represented as so utterly uncertain, or regarded with such a variety of opinions. It seems almost ludicrous to observe that after a battle of extreme severity, attended with heavy losses, our representatives in the East were one and all unable to determine whether we were at war with our adversaries or not. This, however, was actually the point of the difficulty, and it will be striking enough to remark, as we proceed, that the question was finally solved by the authorities most remote from the scene. The Emperor of China had little doubt about that point; Lord John Russell had still less; but as for the officers immediately concerned and present on the spot, they were completely embarrassed, and could not tell how to take the matter. The first who moves is Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, Commander of the garrison of Canton. He learns "through the public Press" what has occurred at the Pei-ho, and, without waiting for more official intelligence, discreetly puts himself into communication with Mr. Bruce. His impression is evidently that, under such circumstances, we must be at war with China, and he asks for early notice, that he may coöperate in the expedition which he foresees, and also, as a natural corollary from that conclusion, for some addition to the strength of his garrison. Still, he can perfectly understand that even the battle of the Pei-ho may possibly, as affairs go in China, be considered as no substantial breach of the peace, and he is prepared, therefore, so long as the Chinese "remain in a passive state," to proceed as usual. All he asks for is a battalion or two by way of provision against emergencies.

Mr. Bruce replies to these inquiries in a most pacific and magnanimous strain. He is ready to overlook all that has occurred, and is particularly anxious, indeed, to repudiate the attitude of an offended party. "I shall avoid," says he, "as much as possible, doing or saying anything from which the Chinese may infer that I consider what has passed in the North as an act of war, or as necessarily leading to a rupture of friendly relations;" and he intimates that if the Chinese Government would but offer a proper apology, and consent to receive him at Peking on reasonable terms, he would proceed on his mission, all collisions and conflicts to the contrary notwithstanding. Our fleet was so encumbered with the wounded at this very moment, that steamers could not be spared for the transport of troops, and all the kingdoms of the East were ringing with the news of our disaster, but Mr. Bruce was still ready to assume that nothing particular had happened if the Chinese should be of the same way of thinking. He remembered, no doubt, the great controversy of 1857, when it cost us a general election to determine a question of this very kind, and he was anxious "not to fetter the action of Her Majesty's Government," which might or might not regard the destruction of half-a-dozen men-of-war and 400 lives as an act of hostility on the part of the Chinese. It is edifying to observe that as far as the Chinese themselves were concerned Mr. Bruce's sentiments were entirely reciprocated. The Imperial Commissioner on the Pei-ho treated the collision as "unintentional on both sides;" no disturbance was experienced at Canton or any of the open ports, and the authorities generally having secured, as Mr. Bruce is at the pains to explain, all the objects at which they were aiming, evinced a very natural indisposition to "push matters further."

But this philosophic serenity was rudely disturbed by Lord John Russell's dispatch. Two years' reflection or three months of office had wrought a marvelous change in his lordship's estimate of Chinese privileges. Mr. Bruce received instructions of a most decided character. He was not to receive overtures of reconciliation from the Chinese Government unless accompanied by a formal apology "for the act of the troops who fired on Her Majesty's ships of war;" and, in addition to this, he was positively to require that the course of the Pei-ho should be opened to him, in order that he might proceed up that river in a British ship as far as Tien-tsin, and be subsequently escorted with due honor from that point to the capital of the Empire. He was further informed that he would be attended by a naval force to the mouth of the Pei-ho, and that if either on his way to Peking, or at that capital, or on his return he should experience any unbecoming treatment, his duty would be to return to the Gulf, and "place the matter in the hands of the Naval Commander-in-Chief." All this was only on a pacific understanding—on the supposition that the Chinese were desirous of apologizing, of making amends, and of coming to terms again as soon as possible—in fact, on the assumption that Mr. Bruce had committed himself to a peace policy before the dispatch was received. In the opposite event, a very decisive course was prescribed. Basing his demands on the conditions above stated, Mr. Bruce was immediately to put himself in communication with the Prime Minister of China, and to require the Emperor's "unqualified assent" to his requisitions within a period of thirty days; failing which capitulation, the naval and military authorities would adopt such measures of compulsion as they might deem advisable.

We now understand, therefore, what were the "moderate demands" to which allusion was made in the Royal speech, and we confess that, as far as the conditions themselves are concerned, they deserve the character ascribed to them. Less could hardly be exacted in reparation of so deliberate an injury. There is evidence to prove that the Chinese expected our flotilla at the mouth of the Pei-ho; that, instead of warning us off, they desired to entrap us into the ambuscade they had prepared; and that all the incidents of the conflict were the results of forethought and scheming. For this, however, we now ask nothing but an apology. There is no mention of indemnity, satisfaction or guarantee. We require of the Chinese nothing but the performance of the very conditions which they had agreed to perform in June last—nothing but the ratification of the same treaty which should have been ratified six months ago. The Emperor is not summoned to any new engagements; he is merely to observe those "contracted for him by his Plenipotentiaries at Tien-tsin and approved by his Imperial edict of July, 1858." At the same time, it will be remarked that there is no compromise of language respecting the acts of the Chinese, nor any metaphysical obscuration of the affair at the Pei-ho. The Chinese are put decisively in the wrong; they are called upon for amends; and, though the terms are adjusted to the dictates of humanity as well as the suggestions of reason, the summons, such as it is, is peremptory and final.

We are free to own that we admire the language of Lord John in 1859 considerably more than his language two years earlier. There is nothing to be gained in such matters by vacillation or connivance. The Chinese, with all their barbarism, are quite astute enough to comprehend their position, nor do we see any evidence of ignorance or incapacity on the part of their Government. They carry, indeed, to the very utmost that peculiar policy which has recently been recommended in our own country as the true course for a civilized people. They recognize a coexistence of war and peace more complete even than the merchants of Liverpool have yet imagined. They not only distinguish between private and national transactions, but they maintain undisturbed all the ordinary relations of commerce and trade with their most active enemies. They fire upon our ships, and kill our troops by hundreds, but that is only the act of "the Militia," and in the meantime they could not dream of rejecting our custom or refusing our dollars. It is not an inconvenient policy—at least, for them. It enables them to inflict injury and evade retribution, to commit an act of war one minute, and to profess themselves at peace the next. We doubt very much, however, whether the example is altogether satisfactory. Perhaps the Court of Peking would be a little more reluctant to venture upon acts of hostility if such proceedings were productive of greater embarrassment. As it is, we find it one of the least trustworthy of Courts, and, though we shall now probably compel submission, we can never be certain that this peace-loving Government will not, at a month's notice, drag us again into war.

The American Mates at Southampton.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Feb. 6.

The Southampton magistrates were engaged three whole days last week in lengthened examinations of Gordon Hires and Edmund Lane, the two mates of the American bark *Anna*, charged with murdering several of the colored seamen of that ship by a brutal course of ill-treatment and assaults. Mr. William Thomson, the United States' Consul at this port, had a seat on the bench on each occasion. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Leigh, solicitor. Four separate cases were substantiated against the prisoners, the unfortunate victims—viz., James Armstrong, John Tuthill, Frank Light, or Lord, and David Peggins having severally died under the effects of the barbarities practiced upon them. At the close of the examination of the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution on Friday, Mr. Leigh addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoners, contending that there was not sufficient evidence to establish the charge of murde, but that, if the bench believed the witnesses, the cases amounted only to manslaughter, which could not be dealt with under the treaty between this country and the United States for the extradition of offenders. He characterized the whole case as an exaggerated story, and argued against the testimony of the witnesses being believed. Edgar Miller Tuthill, the captain and part-owner of the *Anna*, was then examined, and gave a general denial of the statements made by the men who had been examined in support of the case. With reference to the death of Armstrong, the captain stated that the entry was made in the log that he fell overboard, and that the first he heard of the matter was a cry of "A man overboard!" when he ordered all hands aft, and told the helmsman to put the wheel down. It had been blowing hard, and the ship was pitching a little, going eight or nine knots an hour, and the man was never seen. Light he entered as having died from fever and ague, and Tuthill, who was also ill previously with the same complaints, he entered as having got drunk and fallen into the lee-scuppers, which caused his death. Peggins' death was attributed to a fall from the yard-arm. The captain said he must have known it if ill-usage had been practised on board, and he never had more than one complaint. The magistrates told him that it was clear he could not have taken much care of his crew, and knew very little of what was going on on board, instead of being aware of every transaction, as he ought to have been. After a brief consultation between the magistrates, the Mayor, addressing Lane and Hires, said, that in pursuance of a warrant under the signature and seal of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and, on the requisition of the United States Minister, the Court had carefully gone into the evidence, and were of opinion that there was sufficient evidence to commit both of them for trial on charges of several murders on the high seas, and they would be committed to the borough jail, there to remain in safe custody until they were delivered up to the American authorities in this country, for transmission to the United States. On their removal from the Court, the crowd in attendance yelled and hooted the prisoners, and they were with some difficulty get into a cab, which conveyed them to the borough jail, followed by the execrations of the multitude at the disgusting cruelties they had practiced upon the unfortunate creatures whose lives had been sacrificed.

Gales in the Atlantic.

THE GUY MANNERING PUTS BACK TO LIVERPOOL

During the last few weeks, and even months, the weather on the Atlantic has been more continually harassing and fearful in its character than has been ever known by the oldest seaman in connection with Liverpool. Some of the escapes from shipwreck and utter destruction have been truly marvellous, and none more so than that of the *Guy Mannering*, an American liner, which yesterday returned to Liverpool, after thirty-two days' vain effort to reach New-York. Though she sailed on the 6th of January last, on her twenty-fourth day out she had only reached 26½° W. lon., and 48° N. lat. Captain Dollard, the commander, never during his whole life experienced a more fearful combination of wind and sea. For eighteen successive days there were incessant gales from the S.S.W. to the N.N.W. which blew away almost all the sails, broke the rudder at the trunk, and opened great leaks in the vessel's hull. The skylights and all loose articles were washed away, and the cabins filled with water. To add to these disasters, a boat was washed by the sea upon one of the men, killing him upon the spot, while another of the crew fell from the maintopsail-yard, nearly 100 feet, and though, miraculous to relate, still alive, he is not expected to survive. Nine of the crew of 24 were so disabled that they had to lay up in the forecastle, and of those who remained to work the ship, not one is free from injury or disease, the results of working incessantly in salt water. Capt. Dollard, throughout, not only maintained his calmness and courage, but manifested a degree of skillful resource which shows him to be an accomplished seaman. He brought his vessel to port again without the aid of a steam-tug, and with the rudder worked from the sides of the ship by means of chains and tackle.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ITALY.

The departure of the King of Sardinia from Turin for Milan had been fixed for the 15th February.

M. Desambrois had been recalled from France at his own request, and Chevalier Constantine Negra had been appointed Sardinian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Paris.

The London *Times* states that its correspondent at Rome, an Italian by birth, but a naturalized British subject, had been ordered to quit Rome within three days. An appeal through the British Consul had no effect.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* mentions as a report that the Pope was about to excommunicate King Victor Emanuel.

It was stated that France had expressed a disposition to withdraw her troops from Rome, provided the Pope consented, and engaged himself to call in no other foreign troops.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns from a good source that the Pope had made another speech extremely hostile to France—having told Gen. Gorgon to his face that the Church was persecuted by his master. The telegram conveying the speech had been kept back from the public.

It is asserted that all the divisions of the French army in Italy had received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. A variety of other rumors to the effect that a struggle was imminent, and that preparations were being made on all hands were in circulation.

Rome continued quiet under the stringent measures adopted by the French General.

The Pope's Letter to the Emperor Napoleon.

The *Indépendence Belge* publishes the following letter, addressed by Pope Pius to the Emeror Napoleon, in answer to the advice tendered him by his Majesty:

Sire: I have received the letter which your Majesty has had the goodness to write to me, and I reply to it without evasion and with an open heart. In commencing, I do not hide from myself the difficult position of your Majesty; I see it in all its gravity. Your Majesty could leave this position by some decisive measure which perhaps excites your repugnance, and it is precisely because you find yourself in this position that you advise me again, for the peace of Europe, to cede the insurgent provinces, while assuring me that the Powers will guarantee to the Pope those which remain to him.

A project of this nature presents insurmountable difficulties; and to become convinced of it, it is sufficient to reflect upon my situation, my sacred character, and the rights of the Holy See—rights which are not those of a dynasty, but of all Catholics. The difficulties are insurmountable, because I cannot cede that which does not belong to me, and because I see out too clearly that the victory which would be given to the revolutionists of the Legations would serve as a pretext and encouragement to the native and foreign revolutionists of the other provinces to play the same game, seeing the success of the first; and when I say Revolutionists, I speak of the least considerable and the most audacious part of the populations.

The powers you say will guarantee the rest; but in the grave and extraordinary cases which are to be foreseen, and considering the numerous acts which the inhabitants receive from without, will it be possible for the powers to use their powers in an efficacious manner? If that is not so your Majesty will be persuaded with me that the usurpers of others' goods, and the revolutionists, are invincible when they are only met by means of reasoning.

However that may be, I am compelled to declare openly that I cannot cede the Legations without violating the solemn oaths which bind me, without producing a disaster and a shock in the other provinces, without bringing wrong and shame upon all Catholics, without weakening the right, not only of the sovereigns of Italy, unjustly despoiled of their domains, but of the sovereigns of the whole Christian world, who cannot see the destruction of certain principles with indifference.

Your Majesty makes the repose of Europe to depend upon the cession by the Pope of the Legations, which for fifty years have caused so much embarrassment to the Pontifical Government; but, as I promised in beginning this letter to speak openly, let me be permitted to return the argument. Who can count the revolutions which have occurred in France during the last 66 years? But at the same time who will dare to say to the great French nation, that for the repose of Europe it is necessary to restrain the limits of the Empire? The argument proves too much, accordingly permit me to reject it. And, moreover, your Majesty is not ignorant by what persons, with what funds, with what support the late attempts at Bologna, Ravenna, and other cities have been made. Almost the entire population remained terror-stricken at the movement, which no one expected, and which they were not disposed to follow. But your Majesty observes that if I had accepted the project expressed in the letter which you sent me through M. Mensval, the insurgent provinces would be now under my authority. To tell the truth, this letter was opposed to that with which you honored me before the commencement of the Italian campaign, and in which you gave me consoling assurances without causing me any trouble. However, the letter to which you allude proposed to me in its first part a project as inadmissible as the present; and as to the second part, I believe I have adopted it, as the documents consigned to the hands of your Ambassador at Rome will show.

I see also this phrase of your Majesty's, that if I had accepted this project, I should have preserved my authority over these provinces—an expression which seems to denote that at the point at which we have arrived they are lost to me forever. Sire, I pray you, in the name of the Church, and also in your own interest, so to act that my apprehension be not justified. Certain memoirs, called secret, tell me that the Emperor Napoleon I. has left to his family warnings worthy of a Christian philosopher, who in adversity found resources and alleviation in religion alone. It is certain that we shall all shortly appear before the Supreme tribunal to render a strict account of all our deeds our words, and our thoughts. Endeavor then to appear before this great tribunal of God in such a way as to experience the effects of His pity, and not those of His justice. I speak thus to you in my character of Father, which gives me the right to tell the whole truth to my sons, however elevated their position in the world. For the rest, I thank you for your friendly expressions in my regard, and for the assurance you give me that you wish to continue to me the solicitude which you say you have had for me up to the present time. It only remains to me to pray to God to pour upon you, upon the Empress, and upon the young Imperial Prince the abundance of His blessings.

PIUS IX.

At the Vatican, Jan. 8, 1860.

Speech of His Holiness at the American College.

A correspondent transmits to the London *Times* the following remarks recently made by the Holy Father at the American College in Rome:

"One of the chief objects of the Most High Pontiffs has ever been the propagation and maintenance of the faith throughout the world. Their efforts, therefore, have always been directed towards the establishment of colleges in this sovereign city, in order that the youth of all nations who would have to preach the faith in the different Catholic missions might have been educated here. In the foundation, then, of this new college, he had only followed in the steps of his illustrious predecessors. It thus seemed to him that he had rather performed a simple duty than an act deserving praise. After His Holiness had pointed out what a great blessing this faith was—how, indeed, it was a true gift of Heaven, the sole solace and comfort vouchsafed to us throughout the vicissitudes of fortune, in this world too truly named a vale of tears—he then expressed his extreme distress that in these days this very faith should be made an especial object of attack, and added that this fact alone was the cause of his deep and profound dejection. There is no need, he stated, to refer now to the prisons and tortures and persecutions of old, when we are all eye-witnesses to the onslaught which is now being made against the Catholic faith and whosoever seeks to sustain its purity and integrity. There was no cause, however, to wonder. Such from the cradle had been the heritage of the faith, which was born and bred amid persecution and adversity, and which, under the same lot, still continues its glorious progress. The Gospel of the day recalled this truth only too appropriately. Although," his Holiness continued, "in the midst of persecution it was his duty only to arm himself with greater courage, at he grief of his heart was, nevertheless, rendered more bitter still by beholding that in this very peninsula, so highly privileged by God, not only endowed with the faith, but honored with being the centre of that faith, and with possessing the most august throne on earth—that even here the minds and hearts of men were hopelessly perverted. No, his fears were not raised by the arms or armies, or the forces of any Power, be it what it might. No, it was not the loss of temporal dominion which created in his heart the bitterest of afflictions. Those who have caused this loss must, alas! bear the censures of the Church, and must henceforth be given over to the wrath of God, as long as they did not repent and throw themselves on His loving mercy. What afflicted and terrified him far more than all this was the perversion of all ideas—this fearful evil, the corrupting of all notions; vice, in truth, is taken for virtue, virtue counted for vice. At last, in some cities of this unhappy Italy men have come to make, in truth, an apotheosis of the cutthroat and the assassin. Praise and honor are lavished on the most villanous of men and actions, while at the same time endurance in the faith and episcopal resolution in maintaining the holy rights of that faith, and its provident blessings, are stigmatized with a strange audacity by the names of hypocrisy, fanaticism and perversion of religion. He then went on to say that now, more than ever, it was high time to take vengeance in the name of God, and that the vengeance of the priesthood and the vicariate of Christ Jesus consisted solely in prayer and supplication that all might be converted and live. That the chief of all those evils was only too truly the corruption of the heart and perversion of the intellect, and that this evil could only be overcome by the greatest of miracles, which must be wrought by God, and interceded from him by prayer. After which the Holy Father, in language which seemed inspired, as though he were raised out of himself, exhorted all present, and especially the young men destined to carry the faith to their distant countries."

The Inquisitor of the Holy Office in Prison.

The Bologna correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 1st instant, gives the following account of his visit to Palazzo del Governo, the prison in which Father Felletti is confined, charged with the abduction of the child Mortara. The room which he now occupies is called the Torrione, because it forms part of a massive tower on the northern side of the ancient building. It was about a quarter to ten when the turnkeys ushered me into the Torrione. The prisoner was then sitting at a wooden desk, which he had turned into a small altar for his private devotions. On entering I was struck with the cleanliness and monastic order which were discernible within. It was a lofty, vaulted room, twelve feet long by ten feet wide. The walls were cleanly whitewashed, and at the southern and northern sides two large windows protected by an iron rail insured a copious and wholesome ventilation. The pavement had been expressly covered with matting, and a large stove had been placed in a corner of the room to warm it. The clean iron bedstead stood at the right-hand side of the door, and opposite it there was a large oak table, upon which bottles of wine had been placed in an orderly row by the prisoner, together with an abundant supply of dishes, forks, knives and spoons. This was the *batterie de cuisine* of Father Felletti. A glance at the labels on the bottles inspired me with respect for the Father's judgment, and the resources of his *extempore* cellar. The wine of Monte Pulciano, the Alcatico of Florence and the famous Vino Santo were all included in the collection. An abundant store of sweet Bolognese cakes, called *biscottini*, was heaped up at the side of the bottle; and from what the turnkeys told me Father Felletti has a proper appreciation of these delicacies, which are regularly sent to him by the pious ladies who used to confess to him when he was free. On my entering into the comfortable room Father Felletti rose from his arm-chair, bidding me good morning, with the usual monastic formula, "God be praised." He was dressed in the white loose woolen robes of his order, with a long black narrow surplice, which descended from the shoulders nearly to the extreme edge of it. His head was covered with a white hood, which he had drawn up to protect it. Although the prisoner is not yet 62 years of age, he looked a great deal older, and being short and thin the large folds of his robe hung closely about his body. Having read so much about the fierce characters of ancient and modern inquisitors of the Holy Office, I must say I rather expected to find Father Felletti of a somewhat austere countenance. On the contrary, the expression of his pale face is decidedly prepossessing. His spacious forehead and the well marked lines of his mouth betokened, however, a certain amount of character and determination, which now and then became more apparent from the rapid movements of his eyes. On the whole, he gave me the impression of a good pious man, who believes in the sanctity of the institution to which he belongs. I had afterwards an opportunity of ascertaining that such is the reputation he has long enjoyed at Bologna, where he discharged the rather odious duties of holy inquisitor for 20 years, without weighing too heavily upon the population which fell within his jurisdiction. If in the Mortara affair he acted with inhumanity and harshness, it was because orders were sent from Rome to this effect, and because he had a blind and unreasoning belief that he was doing what his religion enjoined. Before leaving the Torrione, I asked Father Felletti whether he was humanely treated in his prison. Not knowing who I was, and for what reason I had been allowed to visit him, he did not give any positive answer to my question. Lifting up both his eyes and his shoulders, he only made a gesture which meant that he was resigned to his fate. The turnkey, who had caught sight of it, urged him to answer, but no answer was given. I was then informed by this man that the convent provided for the daily wants of the prisoner, whose dinner consisted of a good soup, four dishes, fruits, sweetcakes and good wine. After this declaration, Father Felletti was at last induced to speak, and told me that he had nothing to complain of except the noise of the street, which prevented his sleeping. To this matter the Government will attend, for I hear that the prisoner will be removed to a quieter prison either to-morrow or the day after."

Affairs in the Romagna.

The following letter has been received in Paris from Rimini, in the Papal States, dated Feb. 2:

"If it be possible to establish a difference between public opinion in one town and another in the Papal States, it may be said that Sinigaglia is more attached than its neighbors to the Pope and his Government. Pius IX. is a native of Sinigaglia, and his countrymen feel naturally proud of his elevation, and consequently no demonstration against his Government has taken place in that town. The Carnival amusements are conducted as usual, and the theatre is well attended. Nevertheless, there is no great reliance to be placed on the population. The little town of Fano is filled with troops, chiefly Swiss, from Perugia, and Gendarmes. Pesaro has been in an exceptional position within the last four or five days. Fears founded on a movement of the troops in the Romagna have induced the authorities to adopt measures of precaution. Notwithstanding the strict search which all baggage leaving Ancona undergoes, it is searched again on arriving at Pesaro. All the papers in travelers' pockets are opened and read by a chief Officer of Police and if the traveler wishes to go a short distance out of the town he must deposit his passport at the police-office. The guards in the town, moreover, are all doubled. There are two complete battalions at Pesaro of a regiment composed of foreigners, mostly Germans, nearly 600 Gendarmes, a battalion of native riflemen more than complete, a squadron of Dragoons, and a few Artillery Een; the garrison altogether amounts to 6,000 men. I do not know whether the Dragoons are faithful, but the rest are good; and you may depend on it they will fight sincerely. Two gates of the town have been closed for the last six months, and eight pieces of cannon placed inside. Not having visited the fort, I cannot tell you how many guns it contains. Pesaro is a populous town in comparison with its size; the soldiers add to the animation of the streets, which are as well filled as if a fair were being held, but without any confusion. Notwithstanding these precautions, no attack is expected for the present. The Papal troops will not commence the attack; they maintain a perfectly defensive position. The ramparts of the town are in an excellent state of repair, and would compel an enemy to lay siege to the town in regular form. Nobody knows precisely the amount of the insurgent force in the Romagna. Emissaries, in order to alarm the population of Pesaro, have reported that the troops in the Romagna amount to 43,000 men, and that all resistance is useless. I do not believe that the Papal Government can have any confidence in the population of Pesara, who manifest their opposition by deserting the theatre; but, in the face of a garrison of 6,000 men, they will make a virtue of necessity, and be prudent. I cannot quit the Papal States without telling you that provisions are exorbitantly dear in every town through which I passed. At Cottolica there is the Romagnese Custom-house, which is not very severe, nor are the police authorities too exacting. There are two companies at Cattolica; the remainder of the regiment, which was at Rimini, has been dispersed among the various villages on the frontier, at the same time that another regiment quitted Rimini to fix itself at St. Arcangelo. These military movements gave alarm at Pesaro. The two companies stationed at Cattolica, or rather those who preceded them, attempted to erect defences with gabions on the border of the road. They are merely the work of children which could not shelter four men and a corporal. Two houses in front of the high road have been loopholed."

Adjustment of the Italian Question.

The following are the propositions submitted by England to M. Thouvenel, as the basis of a settlement of the Italian difficulty:

1. The principle of non-intervention to be applied in an absolute sense.
2. Venetia to remain aside from all negociations concerning new territorial arrangements, and continue under the Austrian rule.
3. The inhabitants of Central Italy to be again invited to vote on their own Constitution. Should they pronounce themselves for annexation with Sardinia, the latter power to be authorized to accomplish their wishes.
4. Sardinia to abstain from every measure destined to favor the annexation until the new vote of the Italian States has taken place.
5. France to withdraw her troops from other parts of Italy.

M. Touvenel, after having received the orders of the Emperor, declared that before giving a definite answer to the proposition of the English Cabinet, the French Government thought it indispensable to be informed of the views of Austria. The courier bearing the reply of Austria is not expected at Paris before the end of the week.

The Brussels *Nord* of the 11th publishes the text of the response which the French Foreign Secretary addressed to the English Government. The following is an abstract:

To the proposition of non-intervention the French Government gives its implicit adherence. The proposition that French troops quit the Roman States and Lombardy is acceded to by the Imperial Government, on conditions such as that Rome is not evacuated till the Holy See is secure from harm, nor Lombardy is free, from the tacit avowal of the great Powers, and shall have guaranteed the new organization of Italy. The third point as to Venetia does not excite objection, but it must be left open to consider any concessions which Austria may at a future time offer with regard to Venetia. In treating of the fourth point, that if after new elections, the assemblies of Central Italy pronounce in favor of annexation, France and Great Britain shall not oppose the entrance of Sardinian troops, M. de Thouvenal says: "We regard ourselves bound by previous negotiations upon it with the Austrian Court, and we could not to-day, in the presence of the stipulations of Villafranca, pledge ourselves in a formal manner." He adds: "The reception we have given to the three first propositions will prove the sentiments in which we have received its overtures, and he cannot have any doubt as to our sincere desire to combine for the solution which the situation of Central Italy calls for."

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that a circular will soon be issued by the new Minister for Foreign Affairs to the French diplomatic agents abroad, and which may be considered in some sort the programme of the Imkerial Government on its foreign policy. It will be couched in a sense eminently pacific and friendly to all. It is reported at the War-office, that the order for the French army in Italy to be ready to march at a day's notice has been countermanded.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by M. Grandguillot, declares that the signs announced from all parts of France concerning the deplorable effect which has been produced by the letter of the Bishop of Orleans, Monsigneur Dupanloupe (which the *Siecle* insists should be brought before the tribunal,) imposes on us the duty of not aggravating the existing excitement by such a polemic, and therefore M. Grandguillot says he does not intend publishing the said letter in his principal edition for Paris.

Circular of the Piedmontese Government.

The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, publishes the text of Count Cavour's circular addressed to the Sardinian diplomatic agents at Foreign Courts. It bears the date of the 27th of January, and is as follows:

Sir: I consider it expedient briefly to explain to you the new condition in which Italy finds itself placed at the present moment, when the confidence of the King has called me to the direction of Foreign Affairs.

The great Powers of Europe, acknowledging the necessity of putting an end to the uncertain and provisional state of Central Italy, had consented, two months ago, to the meeting of a Congress for the purpose of deliberating on the best means of founding the pacification and prosperity of Italy on solid and durable basis.

The Congress, which the King's Government had not ceased to invoke, as the only means calculated to arrest the dangers of the moment, had been accepted with confidence by the populations of Central Italy. They hoped that the wish they had manifested in so formal a manner of being annexed to the States of the King would be taken into serious consideration, and approved by the Plenipotentiaries of the principal States of Europe. In this conviction the people of Central Italy and their Governments awaited, in calmness and order, the judgement of the Congress, merely limiting themselves to increasing and disciplining their forces in order to be ready to meet events.

At present, in consequence of difficulties which I have not to examine here, the Congress has been adjourned to an indefinite period, and there is daily more reason to believe that it will never meet.

The Congress failing, all the difficulties which were to be solved by that means reappear with a degree of weight and urgency much greater than before. An ardent but legitimate impatience, and an irrevocable determination to continue in the chosen path, have, in Central Italy, succeeded to the calmness and hope of expectation. Such sentiments, already sufficiently justified by the singular position in which Central Italy has so long stood, have become still more deep and general in consequence of the events which have latterly occurred.

In fact, the prorogation of Congress was preceded by the publication of the pamphlet entitled *Le Pape et le Congrès*. I will not stop to examine the origin and bearing of that publication I confine myself to stating that public opinion in Europe regards it as having the character and importance of a great event. The publication of this letter was soon followed by a letter from the Emperor of the French to the Pope. At the same time Europe learned that the Anglo-French alliance, which was shaken after the peace of Villafranca, had become more solid and intimate; and this fact, proved by the happy issue of important commercial negotiations, is still further established in a more solemn manner by the speech from the throne on the opening of Parliament, and by Lord Palmerston having, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, declared that the most perfect understanding prevails between England and France with regard to the Italian question.

The postponement of the Congress, the publication of the pamphlet, the letter to the Pope, and the reconciliation between France and England are four incidents (the least of which would have been sufficient to precipitate a solution) which have rendered longer delay impossible in the settlement of pending questions. Amply commented on by the Press of Europe, they have succeeded in convincing every serious mind—1. That the idea of a restoration must be renounced, as the realization of it is no more possible at Bologna and Parma than at Florence and Modena. 2. That the sole solution possible consists in the legal admission of the annexation already established in fact in Æmilia as well as in Tuscany; and, 3, that the Italian populations, after having long waited in vain for Europe to put their affairs in order on the basis of the principles of non-intervention and of respect for the popular wishes have the duty of proceeding to establish their Governments themselves.

Such is the signification given in Italy to the facts I have just stated, and such is also, which constitutes another circumstance of equal gravity, the interpretation given to the by them by the most important organs of the European Press. The most influential journals of France, England and Germany, give expression to the same ideas, advise the same measures, and express the same convictions. In such a state of things the population of Central Italy have determined to arrive at a solution, and to seize on the favorable moment for carrying the annexation into complete and definite execution. It is with that view that the Governments of the said provinces have adopted the electoral law of Sardinia, and are preparing to proceed to the election of deputies.

The King's Government has hitherto employed all its moral influence to induce the Governments and populations of Central Italy to wait for the judgment of Europe. At present, owing to the uncertainty attending the meeting of the Congress, and in consequence of the facts above-mentioned, His Majesty's Government has no longer the power of arresting the natural and inevitable course of events.

This dispatch has no other object than to show the actual state of things in Italy. I will only inform you of the resolutions which may be taken in consequence. Let it suffice for the present to inform you that the Government of the King feels all the responsibility imposed on it in these critical moments, and that its decisions will be inspired solely by a sense of duty to the interests of Italy, and a sincere desire to secure the peace of Europe. Accept, &c.,

CAVOUR.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

Capture of Tetuan by the Spaniards.

From the Gibraltar Chronicle of Feb. 1.

"It is reported by a person who left Tetuan yesterday evening, that skirmishing was going on the whole of yesterday, and that the Spanish artillery was shelling the Moorish camp. Numerous steam and sailing transports were off the port of Martin discharging shot, shell, powder, provisions, etc., for the use of the army."

Feb. 2.—We have not yet received any account from the Spanish camp of the action of Jan. 31. The *Hoja Suelta* of Algesiras, speaks of it as the most serious affair in which the Spanish troops have yet been engaged. Some stir has been noticed in the Moorish camp, and it was rumored that another brother of the Sultan had arrived with a reinforcement of 10,000 cavalry.

Madrid, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

Tetuan has been taken by the Spaniards after a attle, which was fought on the 4th. Eight hundred large tents, forming the fine encampment of the enemy, the artillery camels, and all the other equipage of the Moorish army, have been taken. The brothers of the Emperor took to flight. A summons having been transmitted to the enemy to surrender Tetuan within twenty-four hours, a deputation from the city came into the Spanish camp to beg for mercy, as the Mussulmans had begun a pillage and slaughter in the town. The division of Gen. Rios entered the place without any opposition, and was received with manifestations of joy.

Immense popular rejoicings are taking place at Madrid, which is splendidly illuminated. The acclamations of delight are general, and great preparations are being made for public *fêtes.*

THE ACTION OF THE 31ST.

The Moors it appears began the action at 11 in the morning, by a fierce attack on the Spanish advance posts. They are said to have returned with increased fury to the attack. They closed with the Spanish battalions, and in the hand-to-hand combat which ensued, were at last defeated, though they obstinately disputed every foot of ground. In a cavalry charge ordered by Gen. Galiano, four squadrons found their return intercepted by a body of 2,000 Moorish horse, and had to cut their way through. In this they were aided by two other squadrons, sent to their support.

Gen. Prim, with six battalions, stormed a height commanding the field, but had to charge four times with the bayonet before he could gain the position.

It was decided to hold the ground thus taken, and artillery was sent up to Gen. Prim in the course of the night. The loss on the Spanish side is reported as considerable, but the number is not given. We hear that a transport arrived this morning at Algesiras with twenty-seven officers and two hundred and fifty rank and file wounded.

A letter from Milan says: We continue to receive more and more afflicting news from Venetia. They have sent off to the fortresses of Moravia and the Danube two trains, one of 89 and the other of 160 persons, all in chains, and who had been arrested on suspicion of feeling love for their country. These individuals have not undergone any form of trial. Fresh arrests are being made in all the towns of Venetia. These towns are still deserted. Every day acts of violence are committed. They persist in their system of provocation, in order to force the people to resist, by which they would have a pretext for venting their rage on every one.

AUSTRIA.

On the 3d inst., Baron Vay and Baron Prony, members of the Protestant Deputation from Hungary, were received by the Emperor of Austria in a long audience. His Majesty promised them that, in a legal way, their legitimate wishes will soon be satisfied.

The Austrians were constructing four new forts around Peschiera, and were otherwise making great military preparations. Rifled cannon of large calibre had been placed in the fortresses of the Guadrilateral.

Gen. Hess had been pensioned.

A ministerial crisis was expected at Vienna.

HANOVER.

The English Government has offered to Hanover a delay of three months from the 16th instant, for regulating by General Conferences with all parties interested, the redemption of the State dues. Hanover has refused to settle the question by General Conferences, and has proposed a special agreement with England. She insists that the indemnity for these tolls shall be fixed at one-fourth of the receipts capitalized.

TURKEY.

The return of Kibbrysh Pacha to the office of Grand Vizier was spoken of. A proposition was on foot to organize a gendarmerie 60,000 strong, owing to the inefficiency of the Turkish police.

POLITICAL.

The Union and Slavery.

SENSIBLE VIEWS OF A SOUTHERNER.

Goochland, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:

I cannot conceive how any sane person, who desires to perpetuate the institution of Slavery, can, at the same time, desire a dissolution of this Union. In my humble judgment the salvation of that institution depends, to an almost immeasurable extent, upon the perpetuity of the Union, and when it is dissolved, so far as Maryland and Virginia are concerned, we might safely argue that Slavery must of necessity die a natural death.

Why does Slavery not exist at the North? Because of the density of the white laboring population, and that the country and climate are better suited to manufacturing than agricultural purposes, and past experience has shown that African Slavery does not, and will not thrive in manufacturing countries.

Now establish a direct trade with Europe, cut off all commercial intercourse with the North, and dissolve the Union, which seems to be the scheme of the Disunionists. We will have, I suppose, a Southern Confederacy—we must manufacture our own goods of every description, and, of course, manufactures of every description must be established. Where then will we establish them? In the cotton growing States? By no means! If Europe gets our trade, she must have raw material, and that abundantly. The Southern States must produce that material. Then all their energies will be applied to the production of the material, rather than to the manufacturing of it. We must have sugar and molasses, and a great many other luxuries used, and perhaps unnecessarily by our Southern people, all of which will require time and labor to produce and prepare.

Then we argue that the cotton and sugar producing country of the South can never be a manufacturing country; but the States not so well suited to the production of these two staples, must of necessity be engaged in manufacturing, and that Maryland—provided she side with the South, and Virginia, from their locality, water-power and climate will become the main manufacturing States of the Southern Confederacy, we presume will be readily conceded. The history of every country has proven conclusively, that wherever manufacturing is carried on to a great extent, free labor becomes very abundant, and consequently very cheap—much cheaper than we can ever expect to see slave labor in the South. Then is it not reasonable to suppose, when the Union is dissolved—and Virginia be made a manufacturing State, that the white laboring population will flock to her borders, seeking a maintenance, as they have done in other manufacturing States of the Union. Thus the price of labor in the Old Dominion will be reduced, and the masters forced, in self defence to sell the slave, and employ free labor, for men sometimes consult their own interest. If we wish to stop the aggressions of the North upon our property and our institutions, let us establish a direct trade with Europe, cut off all commercial intercourse with the North, and manufacture our own goods. These are all right and proper. *But before we talk about a dissolution of the Union, let us stop and count the cost.* I confess, I can conceive of nothing half so disastrous to the prosperity and peace of the South, as a dissolution of this Union. Our country, with all its hallowed memories, its beloved institutions and its long-cherished freedom, would no longer be an asylum for the oppressed of humanity, the palladium of American liberty would be forever crushed, and our flag, once the pride of the American citizen, and the guardian of religious freedom, would droop and fall, and become a fit subject of scorn and derision. Break up the Union, and you inflict a wound upon the institution of Slavery which time cannot cure; you kindle the flame of civil war, anarchy and bloodshed, and lay in ruins one of the best governments ever devised by mortal skill.

Who that honors the memory of Washington would thus stir up civil strife, and sever the bonds cemented by the blood of our fathers? Who would destroy the only temple of liberty, and build upon its ruins the towers of confusion and discord? We answer, he who would divide this Republic, and break in pieces the legacy bequeathed to us by a noble ancestry.

Letter from Col. Sanders to the Governor of Kentucky.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1860.

Gov. Magoffin—*Dear Sir:* The great question now—and the one that should command the best thought and action of the Democratic party—is the selection, at Charleston, of the right candidate for the Presidency.

This not the time for the indulgence of State pride in pressing a favorite son. The Government, as formed by our Constitution, was one of concession and compromise; yet conceding nothing essential, nor compromising anything vital, to the liberties or property of the people. The Democracy, historic in its fidelity to the Constitution, should now, more than ever, try to assimilate to it in action.

In the election of delegates to the Frankfort Convention, I thought it would be futile to present the names of our able and distinguished citizens, Guthrie and Breckinridge, to the Charleston Convention, as I could see no prospect of either getting any effective support out of their own State. Since I left home for this city, stopping at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, I have been confirmed in this opinion. A great party should check local preferences with self-denial, and look to the whole country, the main issue in a crisis like this. Every State proposing its favorite son, is very much like every delegate voting for himself. No doubt most men would prefer themselves for President.

During my stay of six weeks in this splendid city, now the political centre of the nation, I have seen leading men from various parts of the country, and I am satisfied that if Douglas receives the nomination he will carry New-Jersey and Connecticut, with strong probability of success in New-York and Ohio. These, with the Northwestern and Pacific States and his Southern vote, will elect him.

Douglas will have about half of the delegates to Charleston against all others, receiving on the first ballot the votes of all the Northern States, with the exception, perhaps, of Pennsylvania, California and Oregon; and should he have a majority of the Convention, the South ought not to hesitate to make it unanimous, as the two-thirds rule was adopted mainly for the purpose of preventing corrupt combinations to nominate bad men, or men not before thought of, and ought not to be brought to bear against a man standing as Douglas, who has been boldly brought forward and canvassed by the people, and has zealous supporters in every county in the Union.

Douglas himself has set the example. As soon as he was advised of the fact that Mr. Buchanan had received a majority of the Cincinnati Convention be promptly telegraphed his friends to withdraw his name, since further use of it would be factious.

It would be matter of deep regret should any Southern man so far forget his duty to the South and to the nation as to accept a nomination after a majority of the Convention had been thwarted in their choice by a factious minority. Such a minority candidate could not count upon a single electoral vote in the Northern States.

I have taken a lively interest in the political affairs of our State and nation for a period of more than two cycles of the sun, always following the pioneer blaze of the Democracy—Jefferson, the ax-man. I place before you my deliberate opinions from this standpoint, and I feel that I have a right to call on you as the head of the Democracy of Kentucky to see that they are carried out.

I salute you respectfully,

LEWIS SANDERS.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis Sustained at Home.

The citizens of Cumberland, Md., held a public meeting, Feb. 16, to give expression to their approval of the course of Mr. Davis in voting for Mr. Pennington. Ex-State Senator Semmes presided. The following resolutions, among others, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize the election of Hon. Wm. Pennington to the Speakership as a defeat both to the Abolitionists of the North and the Disunionists of the South, and that the course pursued by Hon. H. Winter Davis, in the trying position in which he was placed, meets our hearty approval; that, failing in his efforts to elect either Messrs. Gilmer or Smith, of North Carolina, he acted rightly in casting his vote for Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey, whose word we believe when he declares he has a "national heart."

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Hon. Henry Winter Davis deserves the commendation of the people of Maryland, Union-loving and conservative as they are, in securing the election to the Speakership of a gentleman who is the representative of moderate and conservative councils, and equally removed from those extreme opinions, both North and South, which have brought upon the country sectional issues, having in them no application to the existing state of the country, but which are used by mere politicians, both at the North and the South, as a means of inflaming the minds of the people, to secure thereby their own party triumphs, unmindful of the great interests of our common country.

PENNSYLVANIA OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

The following are among the resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Opposition State Convention on Thursday:

Resolved, That the threat of disunion in case the Republicans and their affiliants shall elect the next President, repeatedly made in both Houses of Congress by Democratic members, not simply without rebuke, but with uniform applause from their political associates, is a denial of that vital principle of popular government, free election, and a bold avowal and countenance of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of the people to sternly confront and forever to silence.

Resolved, That while we are now opposed, as we ever have been, to the extension of Slavery, we hail the people of the South as brethern, in whose prosperity we rejoice, and whose constitutional rights and privileges we are prepared to sustain and defend. That in the spirit of good neighborhood, whenever the passions of different sections of the country come in conflict, we stand on the ground of mutual forbearance, believing that a fraternity of feeling is a chief element of our national strength.

Resolved, That in the enactment of revenue laws by the General Government, fair and adequate protection should be systematically afforded to the industry of all classes of our citizens; that we maintain a devoted attachment to the policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working-men liberal wages, to farmers and planters remunerating prices for their products, to mechanics and manufacturers for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Resolved, That we approve the policy of a donation by the General Government of a homestead to every actual settler upon the public domain, and we hereby request our Representatives to urge the passage of such a law without delay.

The American Embassy to Peking.

A very interesting narrative of the *American Embassy to Peking,* by Dr. S. Wells Williams, has been published in China. It rehearses the incidents of the visit, with which the public has already been made familiar, and closes with the following remarks upon the general effect of the course pursued by our Ambassador upon the probable policy of the Chinese Government:

In this brief narrative two objects have been kept in view. One has been to describe the reception and proceedings of the American Embassy in its journey to the Chinese capital; the other, to exhibit, more particularly than would have been necessary had the Ambassador seen the Emperor, the discussion held with the Commissioners upon the ceremony required at the Chinese Court, so as to show the views which it now entertains. Many notices of incidental interest respecting the people and country have been omitted, but the circumstances of the visit were peculiar, and the opportunities scanty for inquiring into what had not been already more satisfactorily investigated by previous visitors to Peking.

The reception of the Embassy was courteous, rather than cordial or open; while all the antecedents of its visit might, in the minds of some persons, have justified the Chinese Government in granting it no more than a mere entry to its capital for specified purposes in a manner previously stipulated. After starting on his mission, the Minister committed himself entirely to the authorities, and they treated him in a manner to prove that some degree of confidence may be placed in them, and that they designed to carry out that part of the treaty of Tientsin which related to the visit to their capital.

While I am ready to concede that many of the objectionable points in Chinese policy will be maintained by the rulers until a stronger power adds force to arguments drawn from reason and humanity to induce them to alter their proceedings, there are, I think, others which are better left to the gradual advance of knowledge and intercourse between foreigners and natives. To have this Government upheld by the people, its authority must be consonant to their views, and as these change, its policy will correspond; but *to force the Government to act against its supposed best interests will surely produce reaction.* The treaties of Tientsin were all distasteful to national pride, and jeoparded, in the opinion of many loyal subjects, the vital interests of the Empire. But with a better understanding the fears of all classes might reasonably be expected to subside, and even give place to coöperation.

At present Christendom stands before paganism, in this its last stronghold, in a doubtful position. Ignorance adds untold power to fear, in the efforts the latter is making to resist the advancing tide, and we should be careful not to strengthen the worse side. The interests of humanity are not always strong enough to bear up against those of ambition, commerce or conquest; but in this part of the world, at least, the arguments in favor of a peaceful progress of all the best interests of both natives and foreigners coincide. What seems to be most wanting just now is a better acquaintance with each other's motives, plans and condition, especially among the influential classes of the Empire, who, if they could believe that their own authority was not endangered, would probably be less indisposed to resist changes.

LAW REPORTS.

The Norwalk Bank Case.

INVESTIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BEFORE K. G. WHITE—STATEMENT OF POST-OFFICE DETECTIVE HOLBROOK.

The examination of the Norwalk Bank case was concluded yesterday. The points relied on by the counsel for the defence were the following: The identity in this case was most doubtful, inasmuch as the same witnesses, before another court, had identified another person, who had been examined and held to bail. The present Commissioner had no jurisdiction. There was no evidence of criminality in the facts that the defendant had offered to lend money, or to buy persons out, or had deposited money in Bank under other names; which might have been done to prevent his wife from reaching it by an action for separate maintenance. If James S. Williams had committed the forgery at Adams' Express Office, it was not evidence that he had purloined the letter from the Post-office. One Commissioner could not review the proceedings of another Commissioner, both having coördinate jurisdiction, and two persons could not be held at the same time for trial on the same charge. There was not proof that the accused unlawfully took the letter in question, or any other. Guilt could not be inferred from subsequent criminal acts, and the presumptions of law in favor of innocence must be rebutted by direct proofs of guilt.

Mr. Dwight, in summing up, traced the loss of the letter, the manner in which it was taken from the Post-office, and its appearance at the Express-office, where the holder said "the bank would understand the alteration from 'three' to 'two months.'" Had the note been picked up in the street, the holder would have had no knowledge of what the Bank knew. The two Williams's were not so dissimilar that the one might not be taken for the other. The witnesses were mistaken as to the identity of the former Williams, but were conscientiously careful about the present identification. The change which was apparent in the circumstances of Williams after the alleged crime was committed, were alluded to at length by Mr. Dwight. In conclusion, all the points of the defence, with the exception that the taking must amount to the larceny of personal property, were overruled by Commissioner White, who held the accused for trial, fixing his bail at $5,000.

The Special Agent of the Post-Office Department having been called upon by Judge Maynard, counsel for Williams, for some official statement as to the innocence of his client, a copy of the Agents' Official Report to the Postmaster-General has been furnished for publication. It is as follows:

New-York, Feb. 21, 1860.

Sir: Under date of the 17th ult., I reported to you the arrest of Henry Williams, of this City, charged with having fraudulently obtained, from the New-York Post-office, a letter containing a promissory note for the sum of three thousand dollars, and converting the same into cash by means of another fraud on Adams' Express Company, and the Norwalk Bank, at Norwalk, Conn.

Although, as you will observe by reference to that report, the peculiar and singular circumstances of the case clearly justified the arrest, it now becomes my duty to express my full satisfaction of the entire innocence of Henry Williams, of the charge preferred against him, and to add my sincere regret that it was made. This statement is given with the hearty concurrence of the United States District-Attorney.

I beg leave further to state, that I have failed to discover any other than the most honorable motives on the part of those concerned in the identification of the person and handwriting of Mr. Williams, the two principal circumstances upon which the prosecution was based.

The statement appears in some of the newspaper notices that two of the Post-office clerks positively identified the party first arrested as the person to whom the letter from Norwalk was delivered. This is a mistake. There was no such identification. One of the clerks testified that he thought he had seen Henry Williams at the delivery window, but that he would not positively so state.

The recent arrest, examination and committal of another party, James S. Williams, charged with taking from the Post-office the letter referred to and embezzling the contents, has already been reported. The case will soon come before the proper judicial tribunal, when the Department and the public will see whether or not this second arrest is to result in a still further vindication of an innocent man, and the punishment of a really guilty party.

Very respectfully yours, J. HOLBROOK,

Special Agent P. O. Department.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster-General.

The Schuyler Frauds Again.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alexander Deniston et al.*—This is a branch of the noted litigation growing out of the issuing of spurious stock by Schuyler, when President of the Company. It will be well remembered that the Company some time since obtained an injunction against the defendants, restraining them from further prosecuting certain actions for the recovery of moneys alleged to have been wrongfully obtained by the plaintiffs herein, by means of such issues of spurious stock. The action enjoined was brought by the defendants herein in the Superior Court.

The grounds upon which that injunction was obtained were, that while the 30,000 shares of the capital stock of the Company were outstanding, represented by genuine certificates held by their owners, Schuyler fraudulently issued spurious certificates of stock, and fraudulently reissued genuine certificates that had been surrendered to be canceled, in the aggregate to a large amount; that such issues were made in favor of the firm of R. & G. L. Schuyler, or to other persons for the use of Schuyler, or of said firm; that 9,383 shares of said stock so issued "now stand upon the books of the Company in the names of the parties to whom they were immediately transferred by his said firm;" that of these 9,383 shares, the defendant, Vanderbilt, claims to hold 2,210 shares, and the plaintiff is ignorant of the particular circumstances upon which he received the certificates representing them, and prays a statement of the same; that the defendant, Vanderbilt, has commenced an action in the Superior Court, claiming to recover $232,000 for refusal to allow the transfer of said shares on the books of the Company as genuine stock.

Mr. Vanderbilt, by his answer, responded to these allegations, that these 2,210 shares of stock held and claimed by him form part of the genuine 30,000 shares of stock issued by the Company; that for 950 shares he holds the certificate of the Company, in the usual and authentic form; that he is the owner thereof; that as to 1,370 shares, upon the surrender of divers genuine certificates held by the owners thereof, (showing them to be such owners,) to said Company, such owners had transferred the said shares on the books of said Company to said defendant, and thereupon said defendant had demanded a certificate to himself for said 1,370 shares from said Company, which promised to deliver the same to him, as soon as, in the course of business, it could be made out; that these shares were all acquired by the defendant for full value in the regular course of business, and he denies that any of the stock claimed by him was fraudulently or illegally issued; and denies every allegation of the complaint, touching the alleged fraudulent and illegal acts of Schuyler, in respect of the stock claimed by defendant.

This was an appeal to the General Term from that order. Counsel for appellant now claimed that it was manifest that the plaintiff in this action, after it had been made defendant to an action, which the present defendant, Vanderbilt, had instituted against it for the sole purpose of establishing the validity of his title to the shares in controversy, and of enforcing his consequent rights, had no equity upon which it could institute and maintain the present action against him *solely,* and upon the same *single question* of the validity of his title, which was being asserted in his action against the Company.

That the Court below had no power to enjoin the appellants from proceeding in separate suits, as the respondents did not show conclusively that the stock claimed by the appellants was actually spurious. The two cases were argued as one, the grounds upon which they were based being nearly identical. The respondents' case was argued by Mr. Noyes without written points. Decision reserved.

Wm. W. Evarts for appellant Vanderbilt; F. B. Cutting for appellant Denniston; Wm. Curtis Noyes for respondents, the Company.

The Hopper Estate.

James B. Wilson, Trustee, &c., vs. *Ann Stryker.*—This was an appeal from an order made by Justice Ingraham, denying a motion made by the defendant to vacate an injunction order granted *ex parte.* The injunction order restrained the defendant from collecting the rents of certain premises which originally formed a part of the estate of John Hopper. The counsel for the defendant insisted that the injunction should be vacated, as it appeared that the defendant had been in the quiet and sole possession of the property for nearly 40 years; and that during that time she had had the exclusive control and management of her portion of the estate; that the defendant came into possession in 1821, under proceedings in partition and a deed of release executed to her by one Winfred Mott and G. H. Stryker; that by the will of John Hopper, dated in 1815, said Winfred Mott, G. H. Stryker and the defendant, grandchildren of the testator, took a devise in fee; that the executors named in the will had only a naked trust to lease the property and pay over the rents to the said grandchildren; and that as these trustees had neglected to execute any of the trusts created in the will, until the present time and proceeding, it was not a proper case for such an injunction order, the effect of which was to deprive the defendant of her patrimony.

On the other side, counsel for the trustee contended that no lapse of time would defeat the trust; that the *legal* estate was in the trustee, and not in the grandchildren, who only had an *equitable estate;* that large amounts were due for assessments; and that it was necessary to apply the rent in discharge of them.

It was also stated that the present trustee was appointed in April, 1859, on the application of Jacob H. Mott and the Union Bank, who were judgment creditors of the Mott portion of the estate.

Decision reserved.

For defendant, James E. Beers and A. W. Bradford; for plaintiff, S. P. Nash and D. D. Field.

Discretionary Powers of Referees.

James E. Cowley vs. *Francis J. Huntington.*—This action has been some time pending, and was in December, 1858, referred to Hon. Wm. Kent, Referee. When the cause came before him an application was made by the plaintiff's counsel, John T. Doyle, Esq., for a postponement on account of the plaintiff's absence in Europe; the plaintiff, being, it was alleged, a necessary witness on his own behalf, and having certain papers essential to his case in his keeping. The Referee accordingly adjourned the cause to Feb. 1, 1860. At that date the plaintiff's counsel made a motion for a further postponement on the same grounds as before, plaintiff not having yet returned from Europe.

This motion was opposed on the ground that defendant was an equally necessary witness in his own behalf, and was on the eve of departure for Europe, his passage being engaged for March 1, and on the ground that all reasonable time had been granted to the plaintiff already. The Referee so held, and denied the motion for a further postponement.

The plaintiff's counsel then drew and served a notice of motion for the March Special Term of the Supreme Court (in which the suit was pending) for an order directing a postponement of the trial before the Referee, and procured and served an order staying defendant from bringing the cause to trial before the Referee until the determination of the motion.

The defendant's counsel, Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, Esq., thereupon moved, before Justice Sutherland, for an immediate hearing of the motion. This was granted; and the motion being then heard Justice Setherland held that when a cause has been referred to a Referee for trial, the Court will not interfere to control his discretion in refusing an adjournment. The motion to postpone was therefore denied, but without prejudice to a renewal before the Referee.

The "Cocoine" Trade-mark.

Bennett et al. vs. *Phalon et al.*—In May last the plaintiff in this case obtained an interlocutory judgment, restraining the defendants from using the word "cocoine" in the manufacture and sale of an article for the hair. The plaintiffs claim that this use of the name in question by the defendants was an infringement of the word "cocoaine," their trade-mark. The plaintiffs also demanded damages for an alleged loss by reason of the use of such word by the defendants.

The action was brought in the Superior Court, and referred to H. W. Robinson, Esq., who, after taking evidence, reported for the plaintiff, assessing their damages at six cents. The plaintiffs declined to accept this report, and Mr. Dodge, counsel for the defendants, now moved before Justice Robertson, of this Court, for an order compelling the plaintiffs to take up the report, and for final judgment, so that they (defendants) might appeal to the General Term, from so much thereof as restrained them from the use of the word "Cocoine."

The Court granted the motion, ordering that the plaintiffs enter up said judgment within five days, and granting defendants liberty so to do it the plaintiffs neglect; also allowing the fees of the Referee, $70, to be incorporated in the judgment roll in favor of the defendants.

John Sherwood for plaintiffs; E. W. Dodge for defendants.

Legal Notice.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Notes of issue for the March Special Term (Ingraham, J.) must be filed on or before Saturday, the 25th instant. It must be stated therein whether demurrer or not demurrer.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Bonney, J.—*Bowen* vs. *Bowen.*—Report confirmed, and judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Bosworth, J.—*Holden* vs. *Sackett.*—Case settled.

Kenaenburgh vs. *Morgan.*—This being an action on contract, and no order to arrest and hold the defendant to bail having been made before judgment, it was irregular and unauthorized to issue an execution against his person. The only cases in which such an execution can be issued under section 228 of the Code, are actions which, *per se,* give the right to arrest and hold to bail, or those in which the right to arrest and hold to bail has been determined before judgment, in the manner prescribed by sections 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 204 and 205 of the Code. The execution must be set aside with $10 costs.

Schouchmann vs. *Pfeiffer*—The plaintiff moves for an order discontinuing this action, on the ground that it has been settled by agreement between the parties, and the sum agreed to be taken has been paid and accepted. The action is replevin to recover the possession of goods seized by defendant as a Constable, on an execution issued out of a District Court, on a judgment in favor of Horning against Waller & Loechman. The defendant denies that anything has been settled or paid, except such execution and the costs upon it. The receipt produced imports that, and only that. The verbal agreement to settle this suit, which the plaintiff swears was made, being unequivocally denied by the defendant, and there being no extrinsic facts proved to support the plaintiff's affidavit, it follows that the motion must be denied. It is denied, with $7 costs to the defendant, to abide the event.

Moncrief, J.—*Powell* vs. *Cushing*—Case settled, except as to charge, (which will be prepared by the counsel as suggested in the proposed case,) left with Special Term Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 24.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '68 c.	106¼	160	Pacific Mail S. Co.	93⅞
3,000	U. S. 5s, '65	99½	610	do	94⅛
1,000	Virginia S. 6s	92¾	400	do b30	94
4,000	do	92⅝	50	do b60	94
47,000	Missouri S. 6s	80¾	50	do b10	93½
20,000	do b60	80¾	50	do s30	93½
5,000	do s60	80⅛	50	do	93⅝
1,000	do s10	80⅝	100	do b60	93⅞
2,000	do	80⅝	200	Penn. Coal Co.	81
2,000	Cal. State 7s	86½	900	N. Y. Central R.	70¾
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	88¼	100	do s10	70¾
10,000	do s60	88	100	do b30	70⅞
3,000	Brook. C. W. L.	100¼	700	do	70⅝
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	91¾	300	do s10	70⅝
1,000	Erie R. 4th Mt. B	50	300	do s30	70⅝
5,000	Hud. Riv. 1st m.	102	50	do s60	70½
1,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ c 1st m. S. F. C. bds.	94⅞	100	do b60	70⅞
			100	do b60	70¾
1,000	Ter. H. & A 2d m.	32¾	100	do s10	70½
500	Ill Central R. bs.	88½	100	Hud. River R. b15	40
500	do	88	50	do s60	39⅝
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. bs.	64	200	do	39½
1,000	C. B. & Q. R 8 ₱ c B	86	100	Reading R. b60	40⅛
5,000	Del La & W. 1st m	95¾	100	Mich. Central R.	37½
10	Merchant's Bank	105½	200	Mich. So & N. I. R	6⅛
10	Bk. of America	109	100	M. S. & N. Ind. G. S.	14¾
10	Bk of Commerce	96½	150	do	14⅞
18	Amer. Ex. Bank	98¼	200	do	15
100	Cary Imp. Co.	4¾	50	Panama Railroad	134¼
50	Cleve. & Toledo R.	18⅞	100	Ill. Cen. Railroad	56⅞
100	do	19	5	Cleve Col. & Cin. R.	86½
550	Chi. & Rock Is R.	62¼	50	Gal. & Chic. R. s30	57¼
150	Dela. L. & W. R.	75	200	do	57⅛
12	Macon & West. R.	105	100	do b10	57⅛
50	New-Jersey Rail'd	114	10	N. J. Central R.	105

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	100⅜	100	Hudson River R.	39½
11,000	U. S. 6s, '67	106	525	do	39¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, c.	106	200	do s60	39
10,000	Missouri S. 6s. b60	80⅞	100	do b30	39⅛
5	Artisans' Bank	82	100	do	39⅛
12	Bank of Commerce	96½	40	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	15
200	Cumber. Coal P'd.	15¼	15	Panama Railroad	134¼
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	62¼	50	do s10	134
200	do	62⅝	200	do	134
117	Canton Company	17¼	50	Gal. & C. R. b10	57
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	93¼	300	do b60	57
50	do s60	93	10	do	57
100	do	93⅛	200	do	56⅞
250	N. Y. Cen. R. s7	70¾	100	do b10	56⅞
100	do b30	70¾	100	do s3	57
100	do b30	70⅞	100	do b30	57
150	do	70⅞	150	do s3	56⅞
50	Erie Railroad	8¾			

Friday, Feb. 24—P. M.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange to-day were firmer on the State Stocks, but quite irregular on the Share list. Of the latter, Pacific Mail was in demand at an advance of ½@1 ₱ cent. on yesterday's closing sales, leaving off 93½ ₱ cent., after selling at 94 ₱ cent. buyer 30 days. On the other hand, there was a renewed pressure to put out contracts in New-York Central, and the market early in the day was pretty freely supplied at 70⅞@70⅝ ₱ cent. The Stock then sold at 70⅞ on the Street, between the Boards. At the afternoon Board it was again done at 70⅞, but finally returned to 70⅞@71 ₱ cent., the identical closing of yesterday afternoon. Free use continues to be made of the easy supply of cash certificates since the reopening of the transfers, but withal the market yields reluctantly, and presented the same steady demand as on Thursday. There was less done in Chicago and Rock Island, and the price closed the same as yesterday. A private dispatch from the West to the effect that the Galena traffic fell off about $2,700 the third week in February, caused the Stock to fall to 56⅞@56⅞, from which point it rallied, and closed at 57 ₱ cent. seller 15 days, against 57⅛@⅜ yesterday afternoon. Michigan Guaranteed was ¼ ₱ cent. better, and sold at 15. Michigan Central and Toledo both neglected by speculation. Reading steady, at 40⅛@⅜, while Hudson River Road fell off nearly 1 ₱ cent., and showed some weakness at the close, at 39⅞@⅜ ₱ cent. Some use is made of the early prospect of the steamboat competition on the opening of navigation, though this would be nothing new for the close of February or beginning of March. Panama shares continue steady, at 134@134¼ ₱ cent. Illinois Central a fraction better. A further fall of 1 ₱ cent. is noted in New-Jersey Transportation Company, while New-Jersey Central is firm, at 105 ₱ cent. In State Stocks the demand was large for Missouris, at 80⅞@80⅞ ₱ cent.; about $100,000 was taken. Tennessees, 88@88¼ ₱ cent.; Virginias, 92⅝. For the 6 ₱ cents. of the Federal Government there was some request, at 106@106¼ ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds only a partial business done—Erie fourths at 50, and Hudson firsts at 102 ₱ cent. The Convertible or Common Bonds of the Erie are offered at 30 ₱ cent. The general market this afternoon closed steady.

The market for Money continues very quiet, and the incidents of the day, outside of Bank, show no variation from the rates and supply of yesterday, except that about $400,000 has been transferred from the Sub-Treasury to the Banks on Post-office drafts. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are only $57,000. The balance in the office is reduced this afternoon to $9,023,715; being a million less than at the beginning of the week.

The Exchanges for the English steamer *Kangaroo,* to-morrow, were weaker to-day by ⅛ ₱ cent., both on London and Paris. The prominent drawer of Francs reduced his terms to f.5.16⅞ to the dollar, and the Bankers for English account accepted 109 on London. The range of quotations at the close of 'Change hour is called 108⅞@109 ₱ cent. on London, and f.5.17½@f.5.16⅞ on Paris. The demand of the week again proves moderate, though a more active mail is looked for for the *Arabia* on Wednesday next.

The railway contest before the New-Jersey Legislature continues to excite much attention. The opposition to the grant of extension to the New-Jersey Central has been overcome in both Houses, and the bill authorizing the Company to extend their line across Newark Bay, and thence up the New-York Bay side to Jersey City, now only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law. The act is one of high importance for both the local and through passenger traffic of the Company, and it is also one which will promote the Coal business of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company, (Mr. C. R. Robert, President,) who employ the Central from the Delaware River to Elizabethport, at tide water, and who, on the extension as proposed, may deliver Coal at Jersey City without change of cars. The shares and convertible mortgage of the New-Jersey Central have suddenly advanced, under this legislation, to 105@105½, and this forenoon, the shares of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company sold at 75 ₱ cent., after being down, on the panic of 1857, and before Mr. Robert took charge of the concern, to $10. The Newark *Mercury* thus refers to the passage of the Bill through the House of Assembly:

> The most intense excitement pervaded the lobbies and rotunda of the State House being crowded with an anxious multitude. The vote greatly surprised many in attendance, it having been supposed that the bill could not pass, or at best could not command more than the requisite number of votes. The scene when the vote was announced was of the liveliest character, and utterly beggars description. The vote will be found to indicate some curious combinations, the cause of which a day or two no doubt will explain. The success of this measure we deeply regret, as we regard it detrimental to our prosperity, while furnishing no real advantage to the Central Road.
>
> In accordance with the terms of alliance agreed upon by the contracting parties, the supplement to the Hoboken Land Improvement Company was to have been taken up on its second reading in the afternoon and ordered to a third reading, so as to have been passed this week, but the opponents of the measure resorted to parliamentary expedients and defeated the scheme. It is not probable that the bill will be acted upon at all to-day, but it will probably form the principal contest of the ensuing week.

Nearly all the legal proceedings, to enforce the payment of the repudiated interest on the Bonds of the County of Allegany and City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, result in favor of the creditors, so far as the decisions and mandates of the Federal and State Courts are conclusive. The County Commissioners and the City Councils are commanded to levy the necessary taxes upon the people, but they fail or refuse to do so. By one means or another the judgments of the Courts fail to be executed. Among the most recent demonstrations against the acknowledged legal rights of the creditors of the City of Pittsburgh, is the following: A Ward meeting was held by the Anti-Bond-payers, who

> *Resolved,* That our representatives in Councils be and are hereby instructed not to vote for, or in any way aid or countenance the levy of any tax for the purpose of paying interest on railroad bonds, to oppose the same to the bitter end, notwithstanding any mandate of the Supreme Court, and we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain and protect them in so doing."
>
> *Resolved,* That if any such tax shall be imposed, we mutually and solemnly pledge ourselves each to the other not to pay the same; not to bid for any property that may be exposed to sale for such purposes, and to regard as a traitor any person who may undertake to collect the same.

To which Mr. McCarty, a member of the Councils, who was present, made the following manly response:

> "It was cowardly to ask him to pl [illegible] mself within the clutches of the law, while [illegible] were safely ensconced by their firesides with their families. They might talk about tearing down the jail, &c., but if they were honorable men they would themselves assume the responsibility of trampling on the law, and not ask him to burn his hands in raking their chestnuts out of the fire. They should say to him, go and vote for the levy, and we, the people, will resist the collection of the taxes ordered by the mandate of the Supreme Court. Those who would do otherwise were cowards. It did not require a man to be a lawyer to know that by refusing to obey the decree, the members of Council would be acting in contempt of the Supreme Court, involving imprisonment from which there was no release until they purged themselves of the contempt. They said they would tear down the jail and release him! Not a man of them would dare do it, and if they did, the tax-payers would only have to turn round and rebuild it.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$1,208,230	$2,626,464	$3,778,034
Thrown on Market	1,626,281	2,820,972	3,917,707
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$8,424,346	$21,092,812	$25,650,688
Thrown on Market	10,936,557	22,106,707	26,283,624

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,910	$1,634,295	349	$95,537	352	$99,461
Mf. of Cotton	1,827	678,358	307	72,153	707	166,076
Mf. of Silk	1,685	1,357,853	48	34,190	65	40,622
Mf. of Flax	674	226,327	85	15,548	214	40,170
Miscellan's	2,641	245,369	940	18,404	3,322	29,176
Total	8,737	$3,542,202	1,729	$235,832	4,660	375,505
		235,832				3,542,202

Total Entered...$3,778,034 Total Marketed..$3,917,707

The bondholders of the Genesee Valley Extension Railroad met at Geneseo on the 17th inst., and organized a new Company, to be known as the Avon, Geneseo and Mount Morris Railroad. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: Wm. Kidd, M. F. Reynolds, A. Bronson, Rochester; David Bangs, Chili; H. P. North, E. R. Hammett, J. S. Wadsworth, Geneseo; J. R. Murray, R. P. Wisner, George S. Whitney, H. P. Mills, George W. Phelps, Mount Morris; Charles H. Carroll, Groveland. Subsequently, John R. Murray was Chosen President, Charles H. Carroll, Vice-President, and E. R. Hammond, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF ENGLAND AND CONSOL STATEMENT.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 8th of February gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits........£6,304,217....Increase £994,458
Other deposits........14,301,686....Decrease..182,990
Rest........3,420,945....Increase.. 96,466

On the other side of the account:

Government securities.10,171,190....Unchanged.
Other securities........21,061,216....Increase...287,535
Notes unemployed........7,448,700....Decrease.642,330

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,354,700, being a decrease of £551,640, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,977,317, showing an increase of £34,815 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS WEEK ENDING FEB. 10.

	Feb.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	4	94⅛	94¾	94¾	94⅛	94¾	94⅞
Mon.	6	94⅛	94¾	94⅝	94⅛	94¾	94⅝
Tues.	7	94⅛	94⅜	94¼	94⅛	94⅜	94⅜
Wed.	8	94⅛	94⅜	94¼	94⅛	94⅜	94⅜
Thur.	9	94	94¼	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Frid'y	10	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 24, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 971 bbls. Flour, 12,900 bushels Corn, 372 bushels Rye, 4,347 bushels Oats, 1,330 bushels Malt, 2,148 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,126 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 100 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. American Yellow at 37c.@37½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been generally less sought after, but prices have not varied materially.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 1,200 bags Rio at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Has been quiet at about previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bales, part *in transitu,* at steady prices, including Middling Upland, here, at 11⅛c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 120 tons Logwood, chiefly Honduras, on private terms, but including some St. Domingo at $15 50; and 50 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $21 per ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair supply and moderate request, chiefly at from $3 62½@$4 37½ per cwt. Mackerel are selling slowly, including large No. 1, at $16 50@$16 75 per bbl. Other descriptions are essentially unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 8,650 bbls.; including superfine State at $5 10@$5 25; extra State at $5 30@$5 50; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 05, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in more demand, at rising prices. The transactions comprise 3,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 55@$6 90 ₱ bbl. Sales, 470 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey; $4 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 62½@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in less request, yet prices have been sustained.

FRUIT—Raisins are selling slowly, including Layer at $2 50@$2 52½, and Bunch at $2 37½@$2 40 ₱ whole box. Other kinds are inactive. Sales by auction, 1,211 boxes Sicily and Menton Lemons at $1 00@$1 70, and 1,101 boxes Sicily Oranges at $1 95@$2 10 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request and is doing better. Sales 18,200 bushels, including white Canada, part at $1 45; amber Michigan at $1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 23; Chicago Spring at $1 20½; and red Southern at $1 35 ₱ bush. Corn has been pretty actively inquired for at rising prices. Sales, 21,000 bushels, at 76c.@78c. for unsound yellow Southern; 80c.@82c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; and 80c.@83c. for poor to choice white ditto and ditto, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet firm, at 87c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,400 bushels. Barley is in good demand, at very full rates. Sales 14,500 bushels, including Canada East, part at 81c., and State at 72c.@78c., ₱ bush. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 44½c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@44c.; Southern at 38c.@42c. ₱ bush. Mr. Wm. G. Cutting notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "Throughout the week the demand has been fair from the regular home trade, for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, which have been less freely offered, as holders have been anticipating a rise in prices. The tendency has been decidedly upward. Yesterday the market was not very brisk, but it was quite firm. Southern Flour has been generally in good request, and prices have favored sellers. Canada Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant prices. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week amounted to 52,000 bbls. Rye Flour has been moderately dealt in at former quotations. Corn Meal has attracted more attention at, however, irregular rates. Wheat has been somewhat unsettled during the week. Very little was done on Saturday; an active inquiry prevailed on Monday, and prices were well supported. On Tuesday and, of course, Wednesday transactions were limited, owing, in part, to the disagreement of parties about prices. During the past two days, the demand has been good, and the market has exhibited increased firmness. The total sales of Wheat during the week have been 78,000 bushels. Corn has been more sought after, and the market for sound lots closed decidedly better. Rye has been in fair request at improved prices. Barley has attracted considerable attention, and has been stiffly held. Oats have been pretty freely dealt in at advancing rates."

Stocks of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Feb. 18. 1860.	Feb. 19. 1859.	Feb. 20. 1858.
Flour, bbls	34,543	25,956	38,537
Wheat, Spring, bush	393,599	274,452	1,062,739
Wheat, red, bush	10,220	195,567	8,252
Wheat, white, bush	507	7,729	346
Total Wheat, bush	404,326	477,748	1,071,337
Total Corn, bush	689,120	25,816	4,577
Total Oats, bush	148,340	108,517	59,880
Total Rye, bush	6,469	.....	.....
Total Barley, bush	21,431	63,877	41,860
Total Grain, bush	1,268,995	675,958	1,177,654

HAY—We have heard of sales of 750 bales North River, at 90c.@$1, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market this week has been moderately active, at full prices. A cargo of 20,000 California Hides arrived to-day, and were readily taken by the trade. Importers do not offer their stocks freely. The principal sales have been 5,000 Buenos Ayres, 25c., 6 months; 16,000 California, 22c.@23c., 6 months; 1,100 Oronoco, 22½c., 6 months; 1,800 Matamoras, private terms; 2,500 Central America, 21½c., 6 months.

HOPS—Sales, to-day, have been limited, prices have not varied much.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been sparingly offered, and has been in demand, chiefly at $25 50@$26 ₱ ton, usual terms. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

LEAD—Is salable and firm, as previously represented.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request at steady rates. Receipts, liberal; supply, good.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 47c.@49c.; 97 hhds. and 300 tcs. Cuba Muscovado, at 29c.@32c., chiefly at 29c.; with, by auction, 200 bbls. New-Orleans, inferior old to prime new, at 20c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Transactions have been quite moderate, to-day. Prices of the principal kinds have not varied materially.

OILS—Have been generally quiet, at essentially unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,200 bbls., in lots, at $18 40@$18 50 for New Mess, here; $19 for do., deliverable at the option of the seller, in August; $14 75@$15 for New Prime, here; $17 50@$17 56¼ for Old Mess, here; $17 62½ for Old Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller after the 12th of March; and $12 50@$12 62½ for Old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, including Hams at 9¼c.@10c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, chiefly at from 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 450 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm; the day's business includes 600 bbls., at $9@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16 50@$19 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 25 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling, in lots, at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 9½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 225 tcs. at $3 87½@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been depressed and sales have been reported of 750 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 110 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7½c.@8¼c.; 213 hhds. do., do., (by auction.) at 4¾c.@8¼c., the lower rate for damaged; 75 hhds. Porto Rico, and 24 hhds. Texas on terms not ascertained.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was extensive and attractive, and resulted quite successfully—the bulk of the lots offered having been disposed of at full prices. Imperial, 33c.@65½c.; Hyson, 28½c.@54c.; Young Hyson, 28½c.@51c.; Hyson Twankay, 26c.@32c.; Oolong, 38c.@48½c.; and Souchong, 28c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 130 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@11c.; 115 cases Seed Leaf at 5c.@22c.; 29 cases Florida at 12c.@35c.; 436 bales Havana at 28c.@35c., and 340 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots at 23½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet. For Liverpool, 45 bales Cotton at ⅛d.; 50 bales Sea Island do. at 3-16d. ₱ lb. For London, 150 bbls. Pork at 4s., and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Bremen, 600 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 3s.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Feb. 24, 1860.

MEATS.

There were apparently fewer customers in market to-day than usual on Friday. Some dealers attributed this to the great crowds which had been attracted to the neighborhood of Cortlandt-street, to witness the reception of the Seventh Regiment, on its return from Washington. As far as the butchers were concerned, however, no change in the extent of the demand, or in that of the supply, seemed to affect them, and though business was represented as being quite dull, prices were generally quoted about the same.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@ 16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	9	@ 12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	11	@ 12
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@ 20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	13	@ 16
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	8	@ 12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@ 9
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@ 12½
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	8	@ 9
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@ —
Lamb, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	11	@ 12
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	10	@ 11
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10	@ 10½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@ 10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2 00
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@ 8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@ 11
Tongues, each	75	@ 80
Lard, ₱ lb	12	@ 13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	11½	@ 12½
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	15	@ 16
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

The inquiry has been moderate at our revised quotations.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	18	@ 20
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	87	@1 12½
Fowls, ₱ lb	12	@ 18
Turkeys, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Geese, ₱ lb	9	@ 12½
Ducks, ₱ lb	18	@ 22
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 75	@3 25
Pigeons, tame and stalled, ₱ dozen	1 50	@2 00
Wood Duck, ₱ pair	87	@1 00
Black Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@1 12½
Red Head Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@1 25
Widgeon, ₱ pair	75	@ 87
Teal, ₱ pair	56	@ 75
Mallard	1 00	@1 25
Pheasants, English, ₱ pair	3 50	@3 75
Partridge, ₱ pair	75	@ 87
Quails, ₱ pair	37	@ 50
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	75	@1 00
Wild Turkeys, ₱ lb	18	@ 22
Wild Geese, each	1 00	@1 25
Venison, ₱ lb	8½	@ 12
Rabbits, ₱ pair	37	@ 44
Hares, ₱ pair	56	@ 62

FISH.

The demand has been fair, at satisfactory prices.

Codfish, ₱ lb	7	@ 8
Pickerel, ₱ lb	—	@ 12
Whitefish, ₱ lb	12	@ —
Blackfish, ₱ lb	10	@ —
Catfish, ₱ lb	—	@ 8
Perch, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Flounders, ₱ lb	7	@ 8
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Black Bass, ₱ lb	9	@ 12
Frost-fish, ₱ lb	7	@ 8
Haddock, ₱ lb	6	@ 7
Shad, each	87	@1 12½
Smelts, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@1 25
Oysters pickled, ₱ 100	1 25	@1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@ 50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@1 50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@ 25
Lobsters, ₱ lb	—	@ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	18	@ 19
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@ 5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	4	@ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	8	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

Supplies have been generally ample, and prices of most kinds have not varied materially. The principal varieties have been in pretty good request.

Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@2 75
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₱ bbl	1 50	@1 75
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@1 75
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	62	@1 00
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@ 18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 00	@3 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bushel	1 12½	@1 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ half peck	31¼	@ 37½
Turnips, ₱ basket	50	@ 56
Turnips, ₱ peck	25	@ 31
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	—	@ 6
Carrots, ₱ bunch	—	@ 6
Beets, ₱ bunch	—	@ 6
Onions, ₱ peck	37	@ 50
Cabbage, ₱ dozen	50	@1 00
Cabbage, each	5	@ 10
Cabbage, red, ₱ dozen	87½	@1 37½
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@ —
Celery, ₱ bunch	12	@ —
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@ 8
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@ 12

FRUIT.

Sales have been limited and unsatisfactory, though prices have been quoted steady.

Apples, Table, ₱ peck	37	@ 75
Apples, Cooking, ₱ peck	25	@ 50
Cranberries, ₱ quart	15	@ 20
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	10	@ 12
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	25	@ —
Citron, preserved, ₱ lb	25	@ —
Oranges, ₱ dozen	12	@ 50
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@ 37
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen	50	@ —
Figs, ₱ drum	25	@ 37
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10*	@ —
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Dates, ₱ lb	—	@ 8
Raisins, ₱ lb	6	@ 10
Currants, ₱ lb	6	@ 8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter is moderately inquired for, as are likewise Eggs. Cheese is in fair demand. Honey is quiet.

Butter, State, ₱ lb	18	@ 24
Butter, Orange County, ₱ lb	—	@ 28
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ₱ lb	25	@ 26
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	15	@ 21
Butter, roll, ₱ lb	16	@ 20
Cheese, ₱ lb	11	@ 14
Eggs, six for	13	@ —
Eggs, twelve for	25	@ —
Eggs, forty-eight for	1 00	@ —
Honey, White Clover, ₱ lb	25	@ —
Honey Buckwheat, ₱ lb	14	@ 20
Honey, ₱ can	—	@ 30
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; Thos. B. Way, stand No. 21; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 445 and 440; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 155; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Wolfgang—Lafitte—The Schoolmaster.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Octoroon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Clou aux Maris.

GOLDBECK'S HALL—Mr. Siddons' Lectures and Readings.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

BROADWAY, cor. Ninth-street—Rossiter's Scriptural Paintings

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vigo*, from Liverpool on the 8th, and the mails by the *Europa* which left the same port three days later, reached this City last evening. The news had been mainly anticipated by telegraph, but we add details of interest.

Meagre particulars of the loss of the steamship *Hungarian* begin to reach us, but they afford no reason to hope that any one who was on the vessel survives to relate the painful scenes which must have attended her wreck. About 3 o'clock on the morning of last Monday a light was seen by a fisherman who lives on the coast where she met her fate. It was seen to move, and as the morning dawned he thought he distinguished a mast still standing on the vessel. The bodies of an infant and of a man have been washed ashore, and it was rumored that a pocket-book, apparently that of the Steward of the steamer, containing *memoranda* of extra charges against some of the passengers had been picked up on the beach. A large part of the mails for Canada and this City had been recovered, but in a greatly damaged state, and were awaiting disposition by the proper authorities.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 4th ult. are at hand. The elections passed off without creating any extraordinary excitement, and the differential duties for the port of Buenos Ayres were enforced on the 2d. As the vessel which brought this intelligence was leaving port, the bark *Z. D.*, of Boston, was burning, with very little prospect of being saved from the flames. She was quite an old vessel, and was undoubtedly scuttled and condemned. Mr. Brent, acting *Chargé d'Affaires*, was soon to leave for home in consequence of impaired health.

Dispatches from Malloy's Station furnish California advices to the 4th inst. There had been no improvement in business worthy of note since the date of previous advices. Politicians were displaying great activity in intriguing for their individual advancement. Ex-Gov. Weller had been chosen to lead the State delegation to the Charleston Convention; Gen. Denver was endeavoring to insure his election to the Senatorship which Dr. Gwin will soon vacate, and Senator Latham expected to leave for Washington, where a vacant seat awaits him by the steamer of the 6th inst. Capt. Jarboe's company of volunteers had been prosecuting a guerilla warfare against the Indians, and without leave or license from the State had killed 200 of them. Highly encouraging reports are made by numerous mining companies. To afford an additional motive for the removal of the State Capital to San Francisco, the Board of Supervisors of that city had offered to the State a square of ground valued at $150,000, whereon to erect the necessary public buildings.

The Senate, after the introduction and notice of various bills, listened to Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, in defence of the Supreme Court of the State he represents, in its treatment of the Fugitive Slave law. In the House of Representatives a further attempt was made to elect a Printer. The third and final vote of the day stood: Ball, 75; Glossbrenner, 75; Seaton, 16; Mitchell, 16; scattering, 3. Necessary to elect, 93. The effort was then abandoned. Resolutions offered by Mr. Carter of this State in regard to the hospitalities offered by the Congressional Committee to the New-York National Guard excited much feeling, and the Committee vainly endeavored to procure a hearing for a defence. Mr. McPherson subsequently entered into a discussion of exciting party issues, and was followed by Mr. Spaulding, of New-York, who assailed the St. Clair Flats veto. Both Senate and House adjourned to Monday.

A report was submitted yesterday to the Virginia Opposition State Convention, now in session at Richmond, denouncing the Republican Party, declaring that the General Government has no right to interfere with Slavery in the States, and deprecating in the strongest terms the proposal to confer war-making powers on the President. The report called forth an exciting discussion. In other Southern States than Virginia the political elements are disturbed. In North Carolina the Opposition has nominated Mr. John Poole as its Gubernatorial candidate. At Charleston, S. C., on Thursday evening, a meeting was held, at which it was decided that the State should be represented in the Democratic National Convention which is to assemble in June, and in accordance with this determination a Convention will be held at Columbia, at an early day, to appoint delegates. The Alabama Legislature, to encourage direct trade, has passed a bill exempting from duties goods which are brought into Southern ports for sale in Alabama.

The bill establishing a Board of Pardons was reported favorably to the State Senate, yesterday; as was also the bill to prevent ticket swindling. A bill to abolish the City Almshouse Department was noticed. Those relative to rates of wharfage and to land in the Twelfth Ward of New-York were passed. In Committee of the Whole a variety of bills were discussed without final action. The House was flooded with petitions relative to every measure actually before the Legislature, and to many others that were not. A large number of bills were reported, those relative to Landlord and Tenant, to Steam Boilers in New-York, to City Lands under water, for the relief of defrauded holders of Stock in the New-Haven Railroad, and to suppress intemperance, being reported favorably.

After traveling all night and the better portion of the day the National Guard reached this City yesterday noon. The Ninth and Twelfth Regiments, together with that portion of the Seventh that did not go on to Washington, turned out to receive the excursionists. In this welcome the military were joined by crowds of the citizens, who cheered their pet Regiment most lustily on their march to their head-quarters. The whole affair went off with great spirit and in a manner highly creditable to all concerned.

The appeal to the general term of the Superior Court from the injunction order granted against Cornelius Vanderbilt and others at the suit of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, to restrain the prosecution of their suit on Schuylerized stock held by them, came up for a hearing yesterday. Argument was heard but no decision rendered.

The dealings in Stocks yesterday were firmer on State Securities, and irregular on the Share list. New-York Central closed, as on Thursday, 70½@71 ⅌ cent., after selling down to 70¼. Pacific Mail was higher, and Hudson River lower by ½@1 ⅌ cent. each. Exchange on Paris fell back ¼ ⅌ cent., and on London the top rate was 109 ⅌ cent. No change in Money. The Sub-Treasury disbursed about $400,000 for Post-office account.

The sales of Cotton comprised 1,500 bales, part *in transitu*, at steady prices. The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were in fair demand at buoyant rates. Provisions were less active. Hog products were depressed. Groceries were more freely offered. They were in demand, but at irregular prices. Fish, Hops, Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, and Whisky were quiet. Hay, Hides, Leather, Scotch Pig Iron, Lead, Teas, and Tobacco were in request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Pope as a Prince.

Whatever doubts may have lingered in the minds of rational Roman Catholics as to the real origin of the troubles which are now gathering so ominously about the throne of St. Peter, must be finally removed, we think, by the letter of Pope Pius IX. to Napoleon III., which we publish to-day from our European files. There would be something almost touching in the imbecility which whines, and laments, and vaguely invokes the mystical fulminations of Heaven throughout this deprecatory appeal of a falling monarch, were not very different feelings appropriate to the audacious assumptions which it also contains as to the duty of the Pope in matters temporal and political, as the representative of the principle of Legitimacy in opposition to the principle of Revolution.

The American bishops who were so swift to rush to the succor of their Holy Father in the name of religion and the Church, a few weeks since, will be rather cruelly reminded by the perusal of this epistle, that a great Catholic poet once drew a sharp line of discrimination between the reverent deliberation with which angels approach matters of importance, and the exuberant haste displayed in the like case by quite another class of persons.

Pius IX. puts his obstinate refusal to acquiesce in the policy of France upon very different grounds from any which an American clergyman, who is at the same time an American citizen, will care to advance. He declares openly that he regards the exiled sovereigns of Modena, Tuscany and Parma as having been "unjustly despoiled of their domains," and that he will not cede the Legations, because to do so would be to "weaken the rights" not only of these Princes, but "of the Sovereigns of the whole Christian world." Now it will be observed that this declaration, if it means anything, means simply this: That the right of any established dynasty in Europe or the world, whether its powers descend from hand to hand by hereditary succession, as in the case of most of the reigning houses in Europe to-day, or by elective transmission, as is the case with the Papacy to-day, and as was formerly the case with the Roman Catholic Emperors of Germany and Kings of Poland, is simply and absolutely irreversible—as much a fact of nature as the everlasting hills; as much a fact of grace as any dogma of the faith.

The Pope deliberately puts himself on the political platform of the Holy Alliance, as interpreted by Austria at Laybach, and as affirmed by that power on the scaffolds, in the prisons, upon the battle-fields of Italy through forty years of oppression and misrule. He treats his spiritual relations with the Catholic world as merely one feature, and that not the most important, of his position. He could not, indeed, do otherwise without forcing upon the Emperor an accusation of schism, which he is not yet mad enough willfully to summon up, in the face of the perfectly calm and respectful attitude of the ruler of the French. He is forced to reason of this matter with his eldest son, mainly on political grounds, and from his point of view as a temporal prince. Dealing with it in this way, he ventures the astounding, not to say the insane, proposition that to submit his sway over the Romans to the action of the same principle which he has himself recognized as legitimate and sovereign in its creation of the French Empire, will be to shake all the thrones of Europe and to subvert the very bases of social order.

Without dwelling upon the dash of rather anile personal impertinence towards the French Emperor which flavors this proposition, we call to it the very serious attention of all American laymen connected with the Church of Rome. If these pretensions of the Pope are sound, the existing Government of the United States is simply an outrage upon human society, and that the independence of the English Colonies, which the Most Christian Majesty of France and the Most Catholic Majesty of Spain did so much to establish, was the triumph of a great crime against the enduring laws of God.

This is the most important—and, indeed, the only important—feature of this most unfortunate of all Papal compositions. Its recriminations, insinuations and suggestions of argument in maintenance of this proposition—for to call them arguments would be a ridiculous misuse of terms—may well be passed over in pitying silence by all who remember how great a power for good the Papacy might once have been; how noble were the hopes which clustered around the brow of this unhappy Pope Pius himself, when he came from his provincial diocese with the heart of a true patriot, and the earnestness of a true minister of religion, to enter upon the trials and to succumb beneath the temptations of a temporal throne.

To compare the successive revolutions which have been carried to victory by Frenchmen themselves, in France, and each of which, in turn, the Papacy has been forced to recognize as lawful and honorable, with the desperate struggles of the Roman people to right their own wrongs while shut in a circle of foreign steel; to invoke the ghost of Napoleon I. as a reason for permitting Swiss mercenaries to avenge the honor of the tiara throughout the Emilia, as they have already avenged it in Perugia; to talk of the open revolt of whole provinces peacefully accomplished in the face of all Europe as "the late attempts at Bologna, Ravenna and other cities;"—to use language after this fashion, is to reveal a condition of the Papal heart and brain, over which the bitterest follower of John Knox might well, for humanity's sake, forbear to exult.

John Brown's Accomplices.

Mr. Sennott, who went from Boston to Virginia the other day for the second time, to defend Stevens on his trial for aiding and abetting in John Brown's conspiracy, and made on that occasion a very bold and vigorous speech on the national relations of the Harper's Ferry affair, and of the general question of Slavery, is now doing his best to secure the pardon of his convicted client from Gov. Letcher. There would seem to be some reason to expect that his efforts will be successful, and it is certainly to be hoped that they may be so. Virginia has at least sufficiently vindicated the outraged majesty of her laws; and as she has exchanged a ruler who was merely wise by name, for one who is believed to be really wise by nature, we may trust that she will practically recognize the folly of manufacturing martyrs for other people to use. Mr. Wendell Phillips, in a speech at the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society in Boston the other day, called for the purpose of indorsing Mr. Seward as a man "fit to be President," and for other objects, useful and ornamental, announced his belief that the echoes of John Brown's foray "will be repeated further West and further South, till the great organ-hymn of insurrection ascends to God." Of course every fresh execution of one of John Brown's accomplices will give a fresh argument to such orators as Mr. Phillips, towards convincing the people of the North that the terror of insurrection is busy at the heart of the South, and that it is idle to talk of dealing justly by men who can be coerced by their fears into accepting the Union at any price. For the cry of Northern, like the cry of Southern Disunionists, means, in nine cases out of ten, not Disunion at all, but simply supremacy in the Union, and the power of overriding all constitutional guarantees to establish a fanatical creed.

The Best City Pavements.

Stone pavements are generally supposed to be much cheaper than iron:—yet we are quite inclined to believe that the aggregate expense of keeping Broadway well paved with stone for a hundred years, would be a million dollars *more* than the cost of paving it with iron during the same period. If our City rulers can be induced to study the question with some care, in the light of engineering science and facts, they will probably come to the same conclusion:—they cannot fail, at all events, to see that the cost of our pavements, and the cost to those who use them, may both be materially reduced.

The conditions of a good city pavement are these: it must in its general surface be level and smooth to afford easy rolling to wheels; it must embody a detailed, slight, and regular roughness to give good foothold to horses; it must facilitate surface drainage and seal up the surface from the earth below, else it will collect and hold the filth and liquids of the street and reek with poisonous miasmas; it must be durable; and it must be cheap, to be commercially possible. Omitting the great question of health, for the present, let us briefly consider the other conditions as furnished by stone and iron. The wear of stone is partly irregular and partly regular. The intersections of the stones grind out into gutters and grooves, or hammer into holes and undulations—witness the Russ and Belgian pavements respectively. Half the intersections run the wrong way to give horses hold and adhesion.

The stones each settle on their own account, without positive support from the others. The Belgian pavement in front of the Custom House, and that in Nassau-street, having been laid some five months, are in a condition to require repairs. This class of failures greatly increases the tractive power required, the repairs of vehicles, and the strain upon horses, and the evil once commenced, increases in geometrical ratio. The solid large blocks—the Russ pavement—do not settle irregularly like the Belgian—but they are well known to be impracticable in another way; the excessive smoothness of large blocks, however full of *longitudinal* gutters they may be at their intersections, renders it impossible for horses to secure a foothold, and strains them severely. The stones must be small to afford the peculiar and regular roughness required by horses, and this brings us back to the Belgian, with its impracticable features just mentioned—general unevenness and holes and undulations. These are the conditions of stone paving under heavy city traffic. We have seen a plenty of small stone pavements in Belgium which last well enough—the grass grows between them.

The regular wearing out of stone is excessive compared with that of iron. The Engineer of Streets, Sewers, etc., in London, estimates the life of a first-class stone tramway, not so much used as our most heavy streets, and used mostly by *wheels* only, which do not approach horse-shoes in destructiveness—a tramway of Aberdeen, Herm and Guernsey granite, at thirty years. In our climate, the stone itself disintegrates by alternate and excessive heat and cold, and its wear is greatly augmented by its general roughness before mentioned.

A practicably shaped pavement of iron, possesses the following advantages. The practical shape consists in this: The plates should be three or four feet square, so as to present a large bearing surface in proportion to the load; they should be corrugated both vertically and laterally—first, to give a *regular* roughness for horses' foothold; second, to give a plane *general* surface for easy traction; third, so that the plates will cool when cast, without cracking or strain; they should be fished together by lugs cast on their intersections, so that the weight on one shall be distributed to all, and so that the general level shall be preserved. The advantages will evidently be a reduction of tractive power to perhaps one half what it now averages on a Belgian pavement, since the general level is preserved; the best possible adhesion and foothold for horses; a degree of cleanliness impossible in any stone pavement, and a durability which can hardly be imagined without reference to the statistics already at hand. The iron pavement in front of the Post-office illustrates the durability; it has lost only 1½ per cent. after some seven years' use, and is, as to general level, the best pavement in town. Its shape is very bad—straining the feet of horses—and it is excessively dirty, as the earth below can squeeze through it, and as it is a receptacle of the dirt and wash of the street, and a laboratory of poisonous gases. But these facts no more condemn iron as iron, than do the eccentric pillars of the Pemberton mill. The wear of sewer plates in many of our streets has been less than 2 per cent. in over thirty years. Iron gutter covers, in New-Orleans, after a service of twenty-seven years, are still good. Iron plates, in the streets of Cincinnati, after fifteen years use, show no perceptible wear. The English engineer, above quoted, says that iron tram plates, under the same usage as that of the stone trams, lost about one-fifth of an inch in nine years, and there is no perceptible rust or corrosion in case of iron pavements. This iron pavement, then, would be likely to last at least fifty years, when the *other side*, at the cost of turning over the plates, say 12½ cents per yard, should last as much longer.

The cost of the Russ pavement is from $6 to $7 per square yard. Belgian pavement, such as it is at contractors' prices, costs $2 35 per yard, and such an iron pavement as we have mentioned, can be furnished and laid at $4 50 per square yard. The iron pavement then is *cheaper* than the Russ, lasts longer, and is practicable, while the Russ is impracticable. The statistics of the Belgian pavement, in the great business streets of our cities, show that at the end of each four to six years, its original cost has to be expended on it in repairs. Its cost, at the end of one hundred years, then, would have been at least $42 80 per yard. The cost of iron for the same time, if the above data are correct, would have been $4 50 or say $5, first cost, and 12½ cents for turning. When the stone is worn out it is worthless—when the iron pavement is worn out, there is left, at the lowest calculation, $1 50 worth of old iron, so the total cost of iron would have been $3 62½, and of stone $42 80, showing a balance in favor of iron of $38 67½ *per square yard*. Apply these figures to *miles*, and the saving is beyond that mentioned in the first sentence of this article. Even supposing these data to be outrageously exaggerated, there is still a margin in favor of iron, that should recommend it to the immediate consideration of every city government.

But the cost of the pavement is only one item. The stone pavement is more or less out of order continually, immensely adding to traction, repairs of vehicles, and the killing strain upon horses. When we consider the endless procession of vehicles passing great thoroughfares through a hundred consecutive days, and weeks and years, with half or three-quarters of the power required to draw them *saved*, this feature of the economy of smooth pavements rivals the other in importance.

The Court of Claims.

We observe that Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, has given notice in the House of Representatives of the United States of a bill intended to repeal the act creating the Court of Claims; and that Judge Iverson, of Georgia, has introduced a bill in the Senate with the view of amending the organization of that tribunal. Before devoting much time to its improvement, or the entertainment of propositions for its destruction, we think it would be well for Congress to attend to the bills now on its table, reported with the view of giving effect to the judgments of the Court rendered during the last four years. Already two of the three Judges who originally composed the tribunal have been removed from their labors by death; and we regret to say that they died with the painful and mortifying conviction that their honest and well-considered judgments were treated by the legislative body with marked and unmerited contempt. Cases reported to Congress as long ago as May, 1856, are as yet unacted upon; and we wish we could say that it is probable they will be considered in four or forty years to come. Men who have the reputation of honesty in their personal affairs, think nothing of hindering, delaying and defrauding public creditors. Men who sometimes pay their own debts, make it an article of their religion never to connive at the payment of a debt of the United States. Until some reform is effected in the legislative branch in this regard, it matters little whether the Court of Claims is abolished or reorganized:—in either case the public creditor will continue to be delayed by fraud and defrauded by delay.

The amount of money requisite to pay the outstanding judgments of the Court against the United States, is too small to render further repudiation otherwise than mean and ridiculous. A quarter of a million of dollars would extinguish all the outstanding judgments of the Court favorable to the claimants; while the judgments in favor of the United States are upwards of three millions. Congress can be just and honorable at a cost to the country of precisely $225,627, with interest. This is less than they will squander on a single job for a partisan printer, "without winking, without blinking." How happens it, then, that these cases from the Court are treated with so much contumely? Why are very respectable gentlemen employed at good salaries to examine and adjudicate claims against the Government, which are forgotten as soon as they pass into judgments? How can these gentlemen, consistently with self-respect, continue to occupy places where they can accomplish no useful results?

It is hardly credible that all the reported judgments of the Court should call upon Congress for a sum so insignificant; but it is still harder to believe that a sum so insignificant is larger than Congress have found inclination or opportunity to pay. Let us hope that this state of things will no longer continue. Let the Court insist on commanding some respect for its judgments, or let its members resign their seats without waiting for the abolition of the Court.

Cheap Bread and the Bakers.

The "boss bakers" of this City are, we have no doubt, a very estimable set of persons, but they are just now engaged in an enterprise which does not argue the possession of very much sound common sense. They have actually held two or three meetings to take into consideration what means they had better adopt to extinguish one of their number for selling bread cheaper than the rest of the fraternity. The fortunate or unfortunate wight, whose loaves they are thus puffing into notoriety, is Mr. Hecker, of farina celebrity, who, it appears, is, by the bakers' code, properly, legitimately, and of right, a vender of flour and farina, and nothing more. As long as he confined himself to this harmless vocation, they had no fault to find with him, and were even content to purchase flour of him as cheaply as he could be got to sell it. But in an evil hour he determined to convert his flour into loaves, or, in other words, turn "boss baker," and on doing so, found he could, owing to his flour business, sell bread cheaper than his neighbors, and has ever since been doing so. The other bakers, finding themselves unable to compete with him, and that the bread-eaters, with strange perversity, prefer cheap loaves to dear ones, held a meeting, and resolved to call upon Hecker in a formal and solemn manner, either to sell as dear bread as other people, or else stop selling bread altogether. With this modest request we presume he declined to comply, as we find in yesterday's Times the report of another meeting held by the aggrieved bread-makers, in order to combine upon a plan for inflicting summary vengeance upon him. They then and there resolved to not only withdraw their patronage from Hecker themselves, but from every flour-dealer who bought any of his flour.

We confess that if the merits of the case appear on the record, we heartily wish Hecker success in the conflict which his enterprise has provoked. If he sells cheaper bread and flour than other people, we trust he will continue to do so, though the whole of the "boss bakers" were ruined thereby. We say this, not because we love "boss bakers" less, but because we love bread consumers more. The "boss bakers" are a small, and with all respect be it spoken, insignificant fraction of a great community. They may be numbered by fives, where those who obtain their daily bread by ceaseless toil and endeavor, may be numbered by the hundred thousand. When we remember to how many thousands of poor and friendless men and women in this City, the smallest fraction either of increase or decrease in the price of a loaf is a matter of life and death—to how many thousands of children, bred in sorrow and hardship, the least fall in the price of flour brings the luxury of a full stomach—we confess we sympathize strongly with any man who offers them the staff of life for less than they would be compelled to pay for it elsewhere. If he has enabled himself to do so by the legitimate employment of his own capital, and the legitimate exercise of his own talents, any attempts to coerce him into a change of policy deserves the severest reprehension. They are still more reprehensible when, as in the present case, innocent third parties are forced into being the instruments of a silly vengeance. To coerce Hecker at all is a foolish proceeding, but to seek to coerce him by first coercing the flour dealers, is as improper and illegal as it is foolish.

The "boss bakers" may rest assured that the public will not sympathize with any effort to prevent food becoming cheaper, no matter for whose benefit it may be made. In this instance, at least, the laws of political economy, as well as the best instincts of humanity, entirely accord. The poor are entitled to have the price of bread at least left to the regulation of lawful competition, and to have any man who is willing to sell it to them cheaper than others protected, and, if need be, supported, in doing so.

The Imposture of Spiritualism.

The announcement that a very eloquent preacher of this City—Rev. T. L. Harris—in a public discourse, recently delivered in London, had abjured Spiritualism, of which, for years past, he has been reputed a burning and a shining light, has been followed by a fearful fluttering in the "circles." The *Spiritual Magazine*, published in London, denies the truth of the statement, and says that the misapprehension of Mr. Harris' position originated in a report of one of his discourses, in which "the delinquent writer entirely misrepresented its purport and statements." The reverend gentleman, it asserts, is still a firm believer in Spiritual manifestations, though he fully appreciates and fearlessly exposes the terrible abuses to which they are liable.

The "delinquent writer" thus denounced was a reporter for the London *Morning Advertiser*, and some allowance may naturally be made for the possible mental condition of any one connected with that organ of the public houses. And yet it is really almost beyond belief that any conceivable reporter, even in the finest orgasm of the inspiration which belongs to beer, should have invented for Mr. Harris the very full and positive Palinode which he is made to recite in the columns of our British cotemporary.

Mr. Harris' reported description of the mental and physical effects produced by what he calls this "demoniacal system" upon its votaries is graphic in the extreme. He paints it as crushing their physical energies, robbing them of sleep, giving a fearful rigidity to the limbs and a ghastly expression to the countenances, and eventually inducing some strange and fell disease, which utterly defies all medical treatment.

Mr. Harris is further reported as stating that the great majority of the Spiritualists in this country are not believers in any Divine revelation; that they are gross sensualists and utterly immoral in all the relations of life; that they discard and assume the marriage obligation at pleasure, according as they are drawn to or repelled from each other by a certain mysterious "spiritual affinity."

Now, if there is any truth at all in the report of Mr. Harris' discourse, if it is not a sheer, deliberate and wanton fabrication—and this the Spiritualists themselves do not appear to assert—there are two or three things to be said on the subject. It is *prima facie* improbable that a man using language at all like this attributed to Mr. Harris should in any way continue to uphold—as the London Spiritualist organ assures us that he does—a system yielding such fruits as those which he describes. Very strange is it, too, that a man of his intelligence, enjoying his intimate knowledge of, and his connection with the system for years, should not sooner have come to a correct understanding of its real character. And though unfortunately less strange, it is not less sad, that after so long an infatuation on his own part—an infatuation which of course he will not allow to have been attended with any peculiar moral obliquity—he should have no more charity for, and should judge no more leniently, the great body of his fellow-believers.

In his horror at looking back upon the gulf from which he has escaped himself, man is just as apt now as he ever was, to feel a kind of passionate rancor against all those who groveled with him in the abyss. There is no zeal, the proverb tells us, so hot as the zeal of a convert; and none, we may add, less merciful, charitable or just.

A Gleam of Sunshine.

There is actually a possibility that we may have *clean streets* for the whole of the coming year! The news is too good to be true, and we shrink from announcing it as anything that is likely actually to happen; but the bare chance of such an experience is enough to bewilder imaginations so long accustomed to the mud and filth with which our citizens have become familiar.

We are informed, however, that in utter despair of reform from any other quarter, the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector not long since invited proposals from various parties familiar with the work, and yesterday concluded a contract with Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the street-sweeping machine, by which he agrees to *keep the whole City thoroughly clean for one year for the sum of $300,000.* He binds himself to keep all the streets in a satisfactory condition—even if he has to sweep them every night—and to remove all the dirt at such times and in such a way as to occasion no inconvenience to the public. We understand that the contract was closed after full and careful consideration by Messrs. Wood, Haws and Delavan, and that Mr. Smith has already received orders to commence work on Monday. As a matter of course, it will be a labor of weeks to remove the mud, ice, and miscellaneous filth which have accumulated during the Winter; but when this has been done, and the streets are once put into a proper condition, Mr. Smith has no doubt of his ability to keep them so, without difficulty or danger of failure.

We take it for granted that the Common Council will complain of this as an invasion of their rights, and it is not unlikely that they will take steps at once to break up the contract and prevent the work from being done. The Charter reserves to the Common Council the right of confirming contracts, and it is the power which they have been most tenacious of retaining. It is possible that, for the sake of the public good, they may be willing in this instance to waive something of their extreme rights, and to confirm the contract which has been made by the executive officers. Mr. Smith is a practical man,—thoroughly familiar with the work he has undertaken, and qualified by experience to perform it, to the letter of his engagement. It was under his direction that Broadway was cleaned at the expense of the merchants last Summer, and it was universally conceded that the work had never before been so well done. We hope that he may be allowed to prosecute the larger and more important work he has now undertaken. With absolutely clean streets for a whole year, New-York would become a paradise.

The Late Senator Broderick.—We publish in another part of this morning's Times some interesting reminiscences of the late Senator Broderick, from the pen of one who knew him personally and politically during his career in this City. We think it quite likely that the writer may have presented some points of his character in much too dark a light, and may have denied him some qualities which he undoubtedly possessed.

But without indorsing the article in all its parts, we certainly commend it to attention as supplying a needed offset to the absurd and most injurious exaggerations of eulogy with which his death was announced in Congress a few days since. In the Senate the language used was generally measured, and kept, to a reasonable degree, within the limits of justice. But in the House the sole effort of his eulogists seemed to be to heap up epithets and phrases of applause, without regard to their truth, and without the slightest attempt at discrimination. If he had been absolutely the greatest statesman and patriot this country ever produced, nothing more could have been said in his praise. Neither Clay, Webster nor Calhoun were eulogized so highly when they died, nor could more have been said of Washington, of Jefferson or Jackson, than was said of Broderick by two or three of those who read written speeches in his praise in the House of Representatives.

Our correspondent very justly condemns this unthinking style of eulogy, as calculated to exert a most injurious effect upon the young men of the country who are looking forward to political distinction. Broderick undoubtedly rose from a very humble position to a very high station; and for this he is entitled to credit—but not without some regard to the means by which it was accomplished. The mere fact of success is not enough to entitle a man to such praises as have been lavished upon him. The natural tendency of politics, especially in large cities, is to throw all power more and more into the hands of the rough, reckless, unscrupulous adventurers—who find in a free community abundant opportunities for the profitable practice of the unprincipled arts in which practice has given them skill—and if it is to be encouraged and stimulated by the unbounded praise of men who thus succeed in achieving place and power, we may well despair of all attempts to raise our public sentiment to a higher level, and to introduce a better spirit into our political contests.

Broderick, so long as he lived in this City, was certainly one of the "roughs,"—and his earliest triumphs in politics were achieved by the very means which all good men deprecate as at war with good government and with the true welfare of society. With his modes of action and his means of influence in California, we are less familiar. But without doubt he carried to that remote region something of the spirit which had animated him here. For whatever improvement he experienced, either in the motives of his action or in the means by which he sought his cherished objects, he is entitled to full and zealous praise. But no one has a right to magnify his virtues so as to conceal his faults, or through his example to encourage that most mischievous of falsehoods, that in politics all means that conduce to success are just and praiseworthy.

The Canalization of Broadway.—Now that we have had two consecutive days of good weather, broken in upon by only one brief shower of rain, it is simply reasonable to look immediately for a terrible gale, and for the heaviest snow-storm of the season.

The question of Broadway afloat will then of course come up before an attentive public with renewed emphasis, and it would be prudent, perhaps, to meet it in advance. "In time of peace prepare for war" is a sound, practical maxim. Why not at once set about dyking the sidewalks of our great thoroughfare, and so convert its roadway into a complete canal? Canals are the order of the day just now in New-York, and we are even bent on taxing our railways to keep them prosperous. A canal stretching from Washington Heights to the Battery would be a magnificent job for the City contractors. It would perfectly attain the end now bunglingly aimed at by so many public-spirited builders of houses and shops, and render the street completely impassable for at least a year, thereby compelling us to open new avenues, to the east and to the west. And, when finished, how admirable its effects alike on the appearance of the metropolis, and upon the health and convenience of the population! We should rival Venice in our picturesque beauty, and New-Orleans in our interesting insalubrity. A noble Rialto might be thrown up at Union-square, and flat-bottomed steamboats, of the Western pattern, running anywhere where it is a "little damp," would deliver us from the plague of omnibuses forever. Then, too, when people got themselves murdered in the street, as they will insist upon doing, it would be so simple to drop them into the water, there to drift out of sight and remembrance, like the Venetian State-prisoners disposed of in the Giudecca. Let us by all means insist upon the canalization of Broadway, and let the work begin forthwith.

The War Still Continued.—We had hoped, from the signs of the day, that there was to be an abatement of the sectional war which has given rise to so much commotion. Throughout the country at large there is a manifest subsidence of the heated passion lately so rife. But the Abolitionists continue true to their aim, and their organ for the South—the *Herald*—is unwearied in its labors. In its yesterday's issue it prints two speeches made in Boston by Garrison and Phillips,—the most inflammatory harangues to which this fresh crusade has given rise,—glorying in the prospect of a speedy renewal of attempts at slave insurrection, and stimulating the most intense hatred of the Southern people. But for their transfer to the columns of the *Herald*, these incendiary documents would never have been seen beyond the limits of Boston; now they will penetrate the most remote limits of the Slave States. The Abolitionists have good cause for passing resolutions of thanks to the *Herald* for its efficient service in their cause.

Ladies' Bible Union.—The Anniversary of the Ladies' Bible Union was held last evening at the Broome-street Baptist Church. The introductory exercises were of the usual character. The annual Report showed that $694 74 had been received and expended in the work of translating the Scriptures. Rev. Frank Remington delivered the address. Subject—"A pure Bible the only true platform of Christian Union." Dr. Shepherd and Rev. M. Buckbee also made brief addresses. In consequence of the storm the attendance was quite limited.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

PROGRESS OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

Glorifications of Miramon — Bombastic Speeches—War against the United States —Another Forced Loan — Departure of Miramon for Vera Cruz—The Latest Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1860.

Since the departure of the mail for abroad, on the 1st inst., the people of this Capital have been devoting themselves almost exclusively to doing honor to their military chief, Miramon, who has recently returned from a campaign into the interior, and to making all manner of manifestations of disgust for the Anglo-Saxon race, most especially that branch known as "Yankees." The clergy are furious. Through their political chiefs, they pour out the vials of their wrath upon those natives who have espoused the cause of the Liberal or Constitutional Party, as well as upon all foreign residents of the country, who are blamed for many of the progressive ideas that have got into the heads of the natives. Public dinners have been given to the officers of Miramon's Army, known now as the "Army of the Cross," at which speeches against the Yankees have been made, of the most violent and warlike character. The street corners are now covered with patriotic appeals "to all good Mexicans" to arm and prepare for the terrible conflict that must commence at once with the Yankees. It is plainly stated that Mexico must crumble to pieces under the heel of the overbearing Anglo-Saxon, or her victorious banner must be carried on, even to making conquests. At a dinner given by Miramon the other evening, one of the many Generals who adorn his table said:

"There is no telling where the victorious arms of Gen. Miramon will stop. He will take Vera Cruz from his own insurgent countrymen. But he cannot stop there. He must go on. The Yankees have insulted us, and they must be punished. In the hands of Gen. Miramon, *the Mexican eagle may float over the American National Capital!* Gen. Miramon is the greatest statesman and soldier of the age! Providence has given him to us that we may avenge our wrongs upon our enemies, the Yankees, and secure the future safety of our Church nationality, and our revered language and manners and customs. Long live Gen. Miramon and our holy religion. Death to our traitorous fellow-countrymen, and *to foreigners.*"

These remarks were interspersed with frequent bursts of applause, and were followed by loud and long cheering, and are no exaggeration of the feelings and opinions of the Clergy Party in Mexico. They firmly believe that they can not only stem the tide of public opinion in Mexico, but may also carry on an aggressive war against the United States. Incredible as it may seem to the most casual observer of passing events in this wretched country, such is the fact, and you may therefore understand why it is so difficult to do anything reasonable with the people. They are so ignorant, vain and besotted, that it is utterly impossible to show the cleverest men of the clergy or Miramon, their military leader, how absurd it is for them to think of a foreign war. To a great degree they are urged on by M. de Gabriac, the French Minister, who constantly holds out to them hopes that France will not be an idle spectator of the conflict, but will render them aid. Although the speculative turn of mind of the French Minister would justify the suspicion that he was doing all this for the purpose of furthering certain business schemes he has on hand, still his being retained here by his Government after so many representations have been made of his partisan conduct, leads many to suspect that France, although professedly neutral, really intends to help the clergy of Mexico to establish a despotic Government, and this suspicion is gaining ground in higher circles than that of mere agitators. The precautions of both England and the United States, in ordering considerable fleets to Vera Cruz, show that there is some alarm.

Miramon is preparing a large army to march upon Vera Cruz, the head-quarters and seat of Government of the Liberal or Constitutional party. To provide for this campaign the clergy have caused another heavy war contribution to be imposed upon this capital; but this time it comes in a different form from those which have preceded. Instead of being upon capital, it is now imposed upon rents; forcing the tenant to pay one month's rent and the landlord a sum about equal. On former occasions—and these have been three of them in the past year—these extraordinary war contributions have been assessed upon capital. But as these were unquestionably imposed in violation of the eighth article of the treaty of Great Britain with Mexico, and as each one of these was imposed under the solemn legislative assurance that it was "for once only"—an assurance broken by imposing a new contribution of the same sort and with the same assurance—the clergy have changed their manner of plundering the public to carry on their war against public opinion, and hence the present war contribution which is said to be "for once only," but which doubtless will be repeated until at the close of the year the clergy will have received from landlords and tenants half the amount of the rents of property in Mexico. Foreigners are not exempted from this new contribution any more than they were from the old ones, and it is clearly the duty of our Government to protect American residents against such repeated violations of treaty stipulations. Her Majesty's *Chargé d' Affaires*, Mr. Mathew, has remonstrated against this new contribution, but owing to the bungling of his predecessor, Mr. Otway, he finds he cannot act as the emergency requires. It is to be hoped her Majesty's Government will arm him with powers to put a stop at once and forever to the plundering of Englishmen, and thereby in this manner to carry on a war, not only against English and American sentiment, but against every vital interest of this poor country. All foreign residents are taxed too much by the ordinary imposts, without being subjected to these additional extraordinary war contributions.

There is at present great anxiety manifested on all hands to know what will be the result of an *ultimatum* sent to the Clergy Government by Mr. Mathew. It appears that by instructions of her Majesty's Government he has demanded,

1. That certain Englishmen unceremoniously banished from Mexico without trial, and some even without any specific accusation having been made against them, shall be permitted to return.

2. That they shall be indemnified for the losses they have sustained by being ordered to leave their business and the country, on a few hours' notice.

3. That the law empowering the Executive to banish foreigners, without trial or accusation, shall be repealed, and that guarantees shall be given against the perpetration of similar outrages upon Englishmen in the future.

The term granted for the consideration of these demands will expire on the 23d inst. Until now, the clergy have been excessively violent. They declare they will not accede to these demands; but we shall see. If they do not, Mr. Mathew will very likely be in Vera Cruz by the last of the present month, to recognise the Liberal Government, or withdraw from the country, as he may think the better for British interests in Mexico. If the clergy do accede to the present demands, Mr. Mathew has orders, I learn, to make others in relation to the assassination of an English doctor by the clergy forces at Tacubaya, in April last.

A Week Later from the Capital.

City of Mexico, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1860.

Miramon moves off in a day or two for Vera Cruz. From his intimate friend I learn he is to go to-morrow, taking his wife with him. Of course no importance can be attached to the movements of his wife, although some say she goes for the purpose of leaving the country with him—a thing absurd, for the simple reason that neither she nor her husband look so far as that ahead.

Miramon leaves us, and already the Liberals are commencing to move into the Valley of Mexico. The forces from the South, under Villalos have already crossed the mountains, and are in camp about 3 miles from here. Another body of Liberals who have been sustaining a camp in the Valley for over a month, have for the last four days been attacking the village of San Augustin de los Cuevas, about 12 miles from here. Altogether, I suppose there are about 2,000 Liberals in the Valley, and it seems funny that Miramon should go to Vera Cruz before driving these people off. But I suppose he sees what all the world should see—that the Clergy forces no sooner leave a place with a light garrison than the people rise, and the place acknowledges the Government of the Liberals.

I learn that the arrangements are already made to bring a tremendous Liberal force here so soon as Miramon is off, and to make another attempt to take this city. They are so satisfied of it here that they are putting up new fortifications in all directions. It is said the Liberals will be able to muster 10,000 men here during the present month, and if Miramon leaves us with a small garrison, it is possible the Liberals may come in, although I have no hopes they will have better management than heretofore.

Yesterday Mr. Wagner, the Prussian Minister, recognized the Government of this capital. This action on the part of this new man has created much astonishment. It was thought he would do the very contrary. All of his countrymen are against him already except two, who are supposed to be largely interested in keeping Miramon in power. A great many severe remarks have already been made about the unexplainable conduct of Mr. Wagner. He is accused of having allowed money to influence him. But this charge is a severe one, and I can hardly believe it as yet. Nevertheless, it is very difficult to give any other explanation of his conduct. The influence of Prussia is of very little importance in Mexican affairs

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Lawrence presented a petition numerously signed, against the removal of the East River steamboat landings.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to baled hay and hay-scales; to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company; to regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn; to amend the act relative to associations for improving the breed of horses.

Mr. Robinson gave notice of a bill to abolish the Almshouse Department, and create a new department of public charity and correction under the patronage of the Comptroller.

Among the remonstrances against the Pro Rata bill to-day was one signed by all the Supervisors, the County Judge, Justices of the Peace, and over 1,300 citizens of Richmond County. Presented by Mr. Vermilyea.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 24.

The attendance is pretty full.

A number of petitions were presented, principally against the Pro Rata bill, for and against the Hellgate Pilot law, for the Pro Rata bill, and for a Sanitary Code for New-York and Brooklyn.

During the morning, Hon. S. P. Chase of Ohio, occupied a seat on the Speaker's desk.

A large number of reports from Standing Committees were made.

A bill was reported to exempt medical and surgical instruments, books, &c., from levy and sale on execution.

The Anti-Rent bills were reported for the consideration of the House.

The Senate bill for aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means for the consideration of the House, the Committee declining to recommend its passage.

The bill to provide for the funding of the floating debt of New-York was reported favorably.

Mr. Jaques reported a bill to release land under water in the Sixteenth Ward, between old and new bulkheads, to the owners.

A bill to provide for the inspection of steam boilers in Brooklyn was reported favorably.

The special Committee on Excise reported a bill to amend the present law.

Mr. Briggs' bill relative to Harbor-Masters makes the Department consist of one Harbor-Master and ten Assistants. It puts the Assistants under the direction of the Harbor-Master, and provides that, until the expiration of the term of the Harbor-Masters now appointed, one of the present force shall be named as Master and the others be considered as Assistants. There is a clause in the bill reserving piers on the East River for canal-boats, and a provision is made for an office, clerk-hire, &c., for the Department. A fee of one and one-half of one cent per ton is levied on vessels, to be divided equally between all Harbor-Masters and Assistants, after the payment of expenses, in lieu of all other fees.

Among the bills reported in the Assembly to-day were: the Brooklyn Sewerage bill; the bill to provide for an indemnification of the Stockholders defrauded by the New-Haven Railroad; and a minority bill from the Special Committee for Total Prohibition. Notice was given of several new Railroad bills for New-York; to tax bankers; to provide for reports of the Supreme Court Decisions; and to divide the Twelfth Ward of New-York.

The bill for the extension, maintenance and regulation of the Central Park, came up for third reading.

Mr. Conkling moved to recommit the bill in order to obtain more definite information from the Commissioners as to expenditures, estimates, &c.

After a long debate the bill was laid on the table. Adjourned.

Sunday Observance.—One of our cotemporaries has thus characterized the efforts for the proper observance of Sunday:

"We hold, that not the churches only, but our community at large, owe much to the Sabbath Committee of this City for the calmness, firmness and wisdom with which they have pursued, amid difficulty and misrepresentation, their measures for the defence of the Christian Sabbath. They have happily united great moderation and courtesy of tone with singular resolvedness of purpose."

The utmost claimed of the "churches and our community at large" has been their moral support for measures of unquestionable wisdom and necessity; and that has been given with a cordiality rarely conceded to any movement for reform. We trust it will be extended to the important meeting in behalf of Sunday observance called by the Committee in Cooper Institute next Sunday night, as announced in our advertising columns.

[Advertisement.]

CHILTON
ON
THE CROTON.

The Diaphragm Filter manufactured by McKenzie & O'Hara is the kind of porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the Filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure it action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Visit at this season all river waters, and observe the dyeing establishments, stable-yards and other causes of impurity, or read Harper's for March, on the inhabitants and Cistern Water, and you will not drink it unless filtered. Sold and warranted by McKenzie & O'Hara, No. 326 Fourth-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

London Club Sauce.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by Parker Brothers, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. Parker, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Octoroon at Barnum's Museum.—This great drama is to be repeated this afternoon and this evening. It is well worthy in all respects, of the admiration of the public. It is superior to anything yet witnessed in this country.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment is the best medical preparation for the treatment of scald head, sore breasts, inflamed nipples, &c. It not only exterminates the local pain, but penetrates to the source and drives it from the system.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co., Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread

$40 SEWING MACHINE. $40

Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Attention of Clothiers and Merchant Tailors is called to our new and complete assortment of Fabrics for Spring and Summer wear. SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, (successors to Wilson G. Hunt & Co.)

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand. Wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Why is my boy so perverse and my daughter so difficult to manage?—The fault may be partly in yourself and partly in them. A phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, will answer the question.

Turkish Hair Tonic, the best hair dresser and restorer in use, prepared only by SAM'L CAMPBELL, Chemist, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Large bottles for 25 cents.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st., near Broadway,
Give notice
That they are now prepared to give their attention to sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
either at
the residences of persons declining housekeeping,
or at
their SPACIOUS SALESROOMS, No. 9 Pine-st.
Orders can be left with
B. B. DYER, Agent, No. 867 Broadway, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st.

We are now Prepared to Show Our Stock of Boys' Goods, in the manufacturing and getting up of which we have taken great care, being all new and fresh goods, imported expressly for our Spring sales.

Knowing that good goods are cheaper than cheap ones, and that the articles offered by us will be of the best materials, and having in Mr. ISELTON, late of Genin's, the surest guarantee of good taste in the getting up, we invite our friends to examine the stock.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

Davis Collamore & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS, &c.,
Have removed to their new store,
No. 479 BROADWAY, between Grand and Broome sts.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $60. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 183 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER, and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes.

RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Orders by mail supplied, with complete instructions, postage paid. Send for a circular.

UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.

BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Mr. CAMPBELL, the Proprietor, devotes his entire time and personal supervision to the business.

MARRIED.

Hanlon—Dan.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Mr. Henson, Ira M. Hanlon, of this City, to Samantha M. Dan, of Brooklyn.

Snyder—Storrs.—At Hamilton, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. G. Graves, Rector, Henry D. B. Snyder, Jr., of Port Leyden, Lewis County, N. Y., to Miss Clara B. Storrs, of Eaton, Madison County, N. Y.

DIED.

Tunis.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, after a lingering illness, Rhoda Sands, widow of the late Caleb C. Tunis, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 45 West Washington-place.

Timolat.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 24, Mr. Theodore L. Timolat, aged 35 years, son of the late Louis J. Timolat.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 26, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 78 Spring-st.

Lockwood.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 24, after a short and painful illness, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William A. and Caroline M. Lockwood, aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 66 1st st.

☞ Norwalk, Conn., papers please copy.

Huestiss.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 23, of apoplexy, Charles Huestiss, veterinary surgeon, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 West 17th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Gates.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 24, Eleanor Jane, youngest daughter of James C. and Elizabeth Gates, aged 8 months and 22 days.

Morgan.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, Harold Cecil, infant son of Richard Cecil and Mary Croxall Morgan.

Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

Bridgman.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 24, Henry P., youngest son of Wm. P. and Charlotte J. Bridgman, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 78 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

Bowron.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 24, Hannah H. Moore, daughter of Watson A. and Hannah H. M. Bowron, aged 4 years and 14 days.

Her remains will be taken, on Monday morning, Feb. 27, to Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

Bretz.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 24, Morris St. J. Bretz, eldest son of Catharine St. J. and George Z. Bretz, aged 3 years.

His funeral will take place, from the house of his grandfather, Morris Reynolds, Esq., No. 210 Washington st., on Sunday, Feb. 26, at 2½ o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

Mason.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 24, Frederick Mason, aged 73 years.

His funeral will take place on Monday, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity. His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Charles Stanton, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Wolt.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 23, Susan Caroline, wife of Peter Wolt, Jr., and daughter of the late William Force, aged 30 years, 3 months and 25 days.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 126 Lafayette av., between Cumberland-st. and Carlton-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Van Orden.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 24, Henry Roscoe, only child of Edwin S. and Martha A. Van Orden, aged 8 months and 8 days.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 101 Fulton av.

Hayward.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 24, of consumption, Mary Buckmaster, wife of Abner Hayward, and daughter of Thomas O. Buckmaster, of New-Windsor, N. Y., aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. H. Smith, No. 338 Henry-st., near Degraw, South Brooklyn. Her relatives and friends, those of her husband, and the members of the First Baptist Church, New-York, are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

Charles.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, Feb. 23, at his residence, No. 15 Washington terrace, Edmund Charles, late Associate Judge of the Hudson County (N. J.) Court, in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place, on Sunday afternoon, at St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Ferreira.—At Peekskill, on Friday, Feb. 24, Joaquim Cæsar Mattoso Maia Ferreira, only child of José de S. M. and Margaret M. Ferreira, aged 5 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Peekskill, on Monday, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

White.—At Farrar, Hopkins County, Texas, on Saturday, Jan. 7, after a short illness of only five days, of pneumonia, William B. White, in the 36th year of his age, son of Thomas White, Esq., of this City, formerly of Jefferson County, this State.

☞ Jefferson County papers please copy.

Allen.—At Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 21, John Allen, in the 50th year of his age.

Ketcham.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, Phebe J. Peters, wife of John S Ketcham.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in Monday morning's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 93, Feb. 24, 1860.
55, 59, 63, 61, 35, 46, 26, 74, 3, 4, 24, 5.
Class No. 94, Feb. 24, 1860.
63, 40, 67, 57, 33, 2, 24, 61, 42, 18, 3, 37, 6.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 24, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE ONLY CASH DRUG HOUSE.
P. D. ORVIS,
No. 130 Maiden-lane,
No. 159 Water-st.,
No. 19 Fletcher-st.,
New-York.
Exclusively Wholesale. Sales for Net Cash.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF TO-MORROW
Contains the second instalment of
G. W. M. REYNOLDS' NEW STORY,
And a host of other things.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
Has a larger local circulation than any other journal in this City. Advertisements received up to 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY,
No. 164 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Liverpool, per steamer *Kangaroo*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS,
will speak at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27,
to the
REPUBLICANS OF NEW-YORK.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Hyatt's Life Balsam—the certan conqueror of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, with every disease flowing from great impurity of blood, no matter of how long standing, or from what source derived.

The Life Balsam is equally efficacious in the most violent forms of Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Fever Sores and Mercurial Diseases. The certificates accompanying each bottle will conclusively show that there is no medicine which can compare with this powerful, safe and certain purifying agent, and that it has also cured the very worst cases of Cancer, Liver Complaint and Fistula.

Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.
For sale by all Druggists. 75 cents per bottle.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AND INSTRUMENTS.
E. ANTHONY,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE LARGEST VARIETIES,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Catalogues sent to any address on application.
Liberal discount to the Trade.
The views may be sent by mail.
E. ANTHONY,
No. 308 Broadway.
Anthony's Instantaneous Views have attained high celebrity in Europe.

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CATARACT
WASHING
MACHINE.
Clothing, time and labor saved.
In operation at No. 439 Broadway, second floor. State and County rights for sale. Agents wanted.
SULLIVAN & HYATT,
No. 54 Beekman-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN,
Respectfully announce that
EMILY P. LESDERNIER
Will give a
POETICAL AND DRAMATIC READING,
AT THE ATHENÆUM, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents, at the door and Library.

INDEXICAL SILVER SOAP.

For cleaning and polishing silver, plated, and Britannia ware, mirrors, marble, tin, etc., is most convenient and effective. It contains nothing that can possibly injure the finest plate or jewelry. It gives a finer and more lasting polish than whiting or rotten stone, with half the labor.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and others.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Also, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly of No. 11 Wall-st. Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

ATKINSON'S
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,

A unique preparation, quickly cleansing the teeth, arresting decay and imparting the roseate hue of health to the gums and lips.

For sale at RUSHTON'S, wholesale and retail, Broadway, corner Canal and Barclay sts.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
Or TROCHES.

For all diseases of the throat—bronchitis, hoarseness, catarrhal affections, &c. For sale at RUSHTON'S, cor. Broadway, Barclay and Canal-sts.

STARR'S
Chemically-Prepared
GLUE.
For family use; 25c. per bottle, with brush.
For sale by all Drug, Book, Toy, Fancy and Hardware Stores and Groceries. THOS. JOHNSON, Agent,
No. 102 Fulton-st.

STODART'S PIANO.
Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

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Inventors and Patentees.
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CALL AT OUR EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Office of the Driggs Piano Company, No. 543 Broadway, New-York.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANOS.

I have delayed answering the Messrs. Steinway's last card in reference to my Overstrung Grand Pianos, in order to obtain a copy of their alleged patent from Washington, as the Government records give somewhat better evidence to the public in matters of this kind than affidavits of unknown persons, and mere statements. Such as their patent is, I find it bears date Dec. 20, 1859. Now, my patent bears date May 3, 1859 (near seven months prior to theirs); and, that the public may see and judge for themselves *what* mine is, I give the following extracts from that portion of its specifications which relates more particularly to the overstrings, to wit: "The drawing represents my invention applied to a Grand Piano Forte," * * * "having the covered strings overstrung" and supported on a different bridge than that "which supports the remainder of the strings." * * * Also, "c c and d d are the strings, those, d d, of the lower octave being arranged above the others, c c. E is the sound-board; F G are the bridges resting on the sound board and supporting the strings; the long bridge, F, supporting the strings c c, and the shorter but deeper bridge, G, the longer strings, d d," etc. Now, if the Messrs. Steinway have any prior patent for the same thing, or substantially the same, let them so affirm and show it to the public if they can. So much for the priority of date and the nature of my patent. As to the time of the invention, if it were at all necessary, I can show not only months but years of priority. And as they have chosen to resort to personalities, I shall discontinue the publication of "Cards," resting upon my legal rights, as secured to me by the Government; and in the meantime I hereby warn them against any infringement of my said patent.

S. B. DRIGGS.

N. B. In justice to Mr. Reinwarth, I would state that immediately after seeing his affidavit in print, and before the reply of Messrs. Steinway appeared, he called on me and corrected the error as to the actual time he was in their employ, stating that he was absent during a portion of the time.

S. B. D.

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No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

New-York, Feb. 23, 1860.

DR. H. S. GILBERT—DEAR SIR: IN VIEW OF the epidemic which is now prevailing in our community, causing such fear and apprehension, known as "Diphtheria, or malignant sore throat," and being personally acquainted with you and your standing in your profession, and being aware that you are versed in its treatment, we would request you to favor our citizens with a lecture on the subject, at as early a day as will suit your convenience. Yours, respectfully. C. S. Spencer, No. 49 London-terrace; James M. Smith, No. 165 West 34th-st.; John Nesbit, No. 119 East 21st-st.; Jno. Quackenbush, No. 114 West 38th-st.; P. C. R. Wyke, John W. Marshall, F. H. Lane, Francis Kinna.

New-York, Feb. 24, 1860.

Hon. C. S. Spencer, Hon. James M. Smith, Hon. Jno. Quackenbush, and others:

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of yours of the 23d inst., requesting me to deliver a lecture on *Diphtheria*. In view of the insidious approach and formidable nature of the disease, I think it ought to be well and generally understood. I, therefore, cheerfully comply with your request, and would respectfully name Monday evening, Feb. 27, 1860, when I shall be pleased to deliver the lecture. Very truly yours.

H. S. GILBERT,
No. 206 East 26th-st.

The above lecture will be delivered in Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, above 4th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, which is to be followed by a course by Dr. Gilbert on the Lungs and Digestive Organs, consisting of Five Lectures. Tickets to admit a lady and gentlemen, $1 50; single tickets for the course, $1; single admission, 25 cents, to be had at the door on Monday, after 12 M. The Lectures to be illustrated with rich and splendid preparations.

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We had abstained from bringing any suits against infringers on our rights, having the hope and belief that there would be a speedy decision of the cause, but we have been disappointed.

The death of Judge Ingersoll and the time that has elapsed without any decision, and the immense injury Day is inflicting on our rights, have determined us to wait no longer, and to prosecute all infringers on our rights, including every person who has sold or continues to sell in violation of our rights, the goods aforesaid purchased from Day or his agents, or having his stamps.

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Nothing in this shall be deemed to release infringers from responsibility for infringing our adjudicated and established rights to the exclusive monopoly of these goods. All respectable merchants now see their safety in using Day's License Stamps, the security under which has been affirmed in about all the Circuits of the United States, except California, where no suits have yet been brought to hearing.

HORACE H. DAY,
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The Treasury Troubles in Michigan.

STATEMENT OF GOV. WISNER.

To the Editor of the Detroit Daily Advertiser:

I feel it due to the public and to my political and personal friends, as well as to myself, that I should make and publish a full and distinct statement of all the facts within my knowledge in relation to the negotiation and sale of the "Saut Canal Bonds," under the act of the 14th of February, 1859. It will be observed, by reference to said act, (page 478 of the Session laws of 1859,) that it became the duty of the Governor and State Treasurer to negotiate and contract for a loan in the City of New-York, or elsewhere, not exceeding in all $100,000, "on the most favorable terms and conditions that in their judgment could be obtained," at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. That for the purpose of negotiating said loan, and as an evidence thereof bonds were to be issued and sold in the manner pointed out by said act, and which said act contains the following proviso: Provided, however, "that said bonds should be sold to the *highest bidder*, but shall not be sold at less than par, and the money accruing from said loan or loans shall be paid over *to the State Treasurer*." (See section two of the above-mentioned act.) In pursuance of said act Mr. MCKINNEY and I advertised in several public papers, that we would negotiate said loan and sell said bonds to the highest bidder at the Artisan's Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of April last past. (A copy of said act was recited at length in said notice.) And all proposals were to be sealed, and by us opened at the time and place designated. In pursuance of said notice we appeared at the said Artisan's Bank, upon the said 25th day of April, 1859, and then and there at 2 o'clock P. M., we opened such proposals as were presented to us in relation to said loan. (I do not distinctly recollect the precise number of proposals by us received and opened, but according to my best recollection there were eleven of them.) Upon examination it was found that "E. H. HAZLETON & Co.," of Detroit, Michigan, were the highest bidders for said loan by nearly one per cent. on the whole $100,000. The law required that we should make sale of the bonds on the most favorable terms that we could obtain, and to the *highest bidder*. We did so, and awarded the loan to "*E. H. Hazleton & Co.*" Before declaring the award, we sent for E. H. HAZLETON, who was then in the city, and upon his appearing before us, we informed him that E. H. HAZLETON & Co. were the highest bidders, but that we should not award the loan to them unless a bond with satisfactory sureties was first executed, and delivered to us, conditioned that they would pay to JOHN MCKINNEY, the State Treasurer of Michigan, on the 1st day of July, 1859, the full amount of said loan, together with the premiums bid thereon, (which premium was a little over 3 per cent.,) and, in default of such payment, that they would pay to the State of Michigan, as liquidated damages, the sum of five thousand dollars. This bond was executed by E. H. HAZLETON, with four sufficient sureties, and delivered to us, and we then awarded the loan to E. H. HAZLETON & Co., as the highest bidders. I then returned home, bringing with me said bond, executed by said HAZLETON and his sureties as aforesaid. This is all that took place within my knowledge in regard to the negotiation of said loan. Subsequently, and in the latter part of June, 1859, the loan bonds contemplated by said act to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, drawing interest from the first day of July, 1859, were by me executed in the city of Detroit, in the office of Hon. J. M. HOWARD, the Attorney-General, and were then and there, in the presence of Mr. HOWARD, delivered over to the State Treasurer to be by him taken to the City of New-York, that they might be delivered to E. H. HAZLETON & Co., upon their paying to him the full face thereof, together with said premium, according to the condition of said bond, executed by said HAZLETON as aforesaid.

At the time said bonds were executed by me in Mr. HOWARD'S office, both Mr. HOWARD and I expressed to Mr. MCKINNEY a hope that under no circumstances would he part with said bonds, without receiving the full pay therefor. I did not go to New-York with the Treasurer at the time said bonds were to be delivered, for the sole reason that my duty in the premises had already been performed.

We had, in April, negotiated a sale of the bonds to the highest bidder, and had taken HAZLETON'S bond to pay the full amount of the loan including premium, to the State Treasurer, on the first day of July, and it seemed more than folly for me to perform a journey to New-York, at the expense of the State, simply to witness the ceremony of seeing HAZLETON & Co. pay to the State Treasurer the amount of the loan, for the law required the payment of the money to be made *directly to the Treasurer*. On Mr. MCKINNEY'S return from New-York, in the fore part of July, I met him in Detroit City, and, in answer to my inquiry if he had received from HAZLETON & Co. the money on the canal bonds, he assured me that he had. This is the substance of the conversation that passed between us on that subject. I did not inquire of him as to what disposition he had made of the money. It would have been impertinent in me to have made such an inquiry. I had no reason to suppose that the full amount of the loan and premium was not then in the Treasury. From that time down to the latter part of November last, I had no reason to think, and never heard it intimated or suspected that the full amount of the canal loan and premium was not in the Treasury. The first intimation to the contrary that I received from any one was in the month of November last, in the city of Lansing. Mr. MCKINNEY was then in New-York City, and did not return until some time not far from the 20th of December last. I saw him upon his return in December in Mr. HOWARD'S office, and he then and there, in the presence of Mr. HOWARD, gave me, as I believe, a full and frank statement of all the facts in relation to the Hazleton loan. The Board of State Auditors, on the 27th of December, closed their settlement with the State Treasurer, and upon the 29th day of the same month served upon me a certified copy of such settlement, and upon the next morning the Attorney-General and I started for New-York City, with a view, if possible, of obtaining security of "HAZLETON & Co." for the $50,000 loaned them by the Treasurer. We obtained from HAZLETON & Co. the best security we could, and such as we think is amply sufficient to secure the repayment of the full amount, with principal and interest, into the Treasury of the State.

The above and foregoing is a full statement of all the facts connected with the sale of the canal bonds and of the Hazleton loan, and the part that I have taken in the transaction so far as the same is within my knowledge.

I wish to add that I did not know that "E. H. HAZLETON & Co." intended to compete for the Canal loan until the sealed bids were opened at said Artisan's Bank on the said 25th day of April.

I never knew who composed the members of the firm of "E. H. HAZLETON & Co." until their names were disclosed to me in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January last past in taking the security for the repayment of the said $50,000. I never knew that they designed not to pay the full amount of said loan upon the 1st day of July last past, or that they had not paid it, or that they had loaned from the Treasurer any sum of money whatever, until I was so informed by Mr. MCKINNEY in the City of Detroit in December last, except as I heard rumors to that effect in the latter part of November previous. I never had the slightest business relation or connection with "E. H. HAZLETON & Co.," or with any member of that firm in my life, that I can now call to mind, with the single exception that I was employed in my profession by GEORGE M. DEWEY, one of said company, some three years since to prosecute an action of ejectment recently tried in the Circuit Court for the county of Saginaw. I hold myself directly responsible to the people for each and every official act of mine, and I court the most rigid investigation into all such acts. I have no reply to make to the many base slanders upon my private character that a venal Democratic Press has sought to heap upon me within the past three months. My neighbors where I have lived for the past twenty years must be my judges. I cannot, however, in justice to Mr. MCKINNEY, close this article without adding that I believe him to be as honest a man as ever lived, that in the investigation made by Mr. HOWARD and myself in the City of New-York in regard to the Hazleton loan, I saw nothing that led me for one moment to think that Mr. MCKINNEY in that transaction was actuated by corrupt or selfish motives. I entirely exonerate him from intentional wrong in regard to that loan. The reasons and motives that led him to take that step are for him to explain, and not for me. I shall not act either as his accuser or apologizer.

Pardon this long communication, but in justice to myself and friends I do not know how I could have said less. Respectfully yours, &c., M. WISNER.

PONTIAC, Feb. 22, 1860.

The Shoemakers' Riots.

FOLLIES OF THE STRIKERS IN LYNN—THREATENING LETTERS, &C.

The Boston *Journal*, 23d, states that while the meeting of the Lynn shoemakers was in progress, a row was going on in the depot. A poor "scab" by the name of WILLIAM EATON was taking home a basket of work from BARTLETT & WOODBRIDGE, when he was set upon by the indignant jours, and was several times hustled through the depot in the centre of a noisy mob. There seemed to be no great desire to harm the man, but the temptation to hustle round a "scab" was too great to be resisted, and live. "Here's a glorious scab!" was the shout, as the crowd swayed to and fro about the terrified jour. Mayor DAVIS and City Marshal THURSTON at last came to the rescue, but little respect was paid their authority. The aid of A. G. DRAPER was at last invoked. Mr. DRAPER pressed into the crowd, and had an interview with the man, who was finally rescued.

About 9 o'clock it was reported in the Square that an expressman from Stoneham was in town, with the determination of carrying out a lot of work from the manufactory of Mr. S. M. BUBIER, on Market-street. A crowd of about 200 men and boys rushed to that place and surrounded the store. Mr. SYLVESTER BUBIER appeared at the main entrance, and informed the outsiders that no shoes were going out to-day. The cry was immediately raised, "They are putting them out at the back door," and "Tar him! Tar him!" and part of the crowd ran around to the rear of the shop. Finding nothing there to reward their vigilance, they withdrew to another part of the city.

Mr. ISAAC NEWHALL, one of the largest manufacturers, has been an object of especial animadversion. The Committee of the strikers called upon Mr. NEWHALL on Wednesday last, and asked his coöperation with them. He replied that he should neither coöperate with them or throw any obstacles in their way. The prices were too low and he wished they might be increased; but, speaking for himself, he said the manufacturer could not afford to pay any higher wages until they could obtain an advance on the price of their goods. He had always succeeded in managing his own business as he thought its interests required, and should continue to do so. He thought it very singular that an association by whom he had been compared to a highway robber in one of its meetings, should appoint a Committee to ask him to coöperate with them. This Committee in reporting their doings to the meeting, made Mr. NEWHALL an exception, and his name was received with decided manifestations of disapprobation. On the following day Mr. NEWHALL received an anonymous letter, through the penny-post, dated the previous day.

Mr. NEWHALL resides about a mile from the centre of business, on Chatham-street, and in order to be ready for any emergency, has put himself on the defensive. Out of 120 workmen employed by Mr. Newhall in Lynn, not over twenty have joined the strike. So far as we have been able to learn, not a single manufacturer has agreed to pay the full bill of prices, although many are paying their workmen wages nearly up to those demanded.

The following is a copy of the letter received by Mr. Newhall:

"LYNN February the 16 1860

"I. NEWHALL

"as you are the father of all this Misery and oppression in the shoe Trade we take this opportunity to inform you that we want you to fork over a little of your cash say five hundred dollars to aid us along—as you have made an independent fortune by taking bread out of the poor shoemakers childrens mouths to gratify your own avaricious disposition.

"☞ Mind unless the money is forthcoming your property is in Jeopardy, a hint to the wise ought to be sufficient. Nothing will deter us from carrying out our purpose. This depression which you are the sole cause of makes desperate men. We will give you one week to do this in and if you don't come to the scratch in that time woe be unto you and yours

BEWARE you divil

Sighned by my hand

Diabocalous chief of the fallen angels and king of the Bottomless.

Pitt"

This was followed by a number of blasphemous epithets.

The correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives the following particulars of the troubles:

The leader in this movement as is well known is Mr. ALONZO G. DRAPER, who has for some reason been remarkably active in organizing the movement in Lynn and in extending it to other towns, where the shoe manufacture is carried on. Mr. DRAPER is, we understand, a native of South Boston, being the son of A. DRAPER, the musician, and is now not far from 30 years old. Young DRAPER for a time traveled as a supernumerary with JOHN ADAMS, known as "Yankee Adams,"—afterwards married a daughter of Mr. ANDREWS, formerly keeper of Leverett-street jail, and hired for a considerable time with his father-in-law, having, as has been uncharitably hinted, an indisposition to hard labor.

Mr. DRAPER is a man of some little education, and has at times taught writing, book-keeping and, we believe, French. He is also a man of ambition, and is understood to have been very anxious for a seat in the Legislature, which he came near securing a year or two ago, having obtained the votes of a large number of shoemakers. He established the *New-England Mechanic* newspaper about a year ago, and, although no shoemaker, has acquired great influence with the shoemakers of Lynn, and was the chief mover in establishing the Mechanics' Association in that city. It will be observed that this strike is like others in this remarkable particular, that neither of the principal leaders, Mr. DRAPER and his associate, Mr. BEEBE, themselves belong to the class of men over whom they have such a dangerous influence.

The crowd around Central-square to-day has been as great as it was yesterday, and much more noisy. Bad liquor begins to show its effects, and the self-constituted police, calling themselves "the Committee," are powerless to prevent what by decent men and lovers of order would be called outrages. A few examples of the truth of the statements made above occurred in my presence.

The City Marshal, Mr. THURSTON, who, by the way, is a good man, and would doubtless do his duty if he was properly backed, attempted to arrest a man to-day, when his prisoner was rescued by the mob, and upon his arresting one of the rescuers, he was set upon by several hundred men, and barely escaped with his life. During the scuffle one highly excited "striker" drew an ugly knife upon him, and but for the aid of another of the crowd, who struck the knife from the hand of the would-be assassin, the Marshal would have been badly wounded, if not murdered.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. SAMUEL LORD, a police officer, was protecting a box which had been left in the railroad dépôt, when the cry of "shoes" was raised, and the mob rushed upon him and threw him down and crowded him across the street, abusing him in a variety of ways as they went along. At last he drew his revolver upon the crowd and they fell back, preferring to live a while longer rather than face such an argument.

At about 3½ o'clock, Mr. (Captain) CONNOR, with fifty men, marched into the square and dispersed. Some of this squad wore badges, and others were without them. Where they had been or what were their plans of action I could not learn.

As FLOYD'S express wagon was on its way to West Lynn with some boxes of material, the crowd attacked the wagon, and taking possession of the boxes carried them back to the shop whence they were originally taken.

The Superintendent of the Workhouse started with his wagon to take a lot of goods to the Institution to be worked up, when he was assailed by the mob, who attempted to take his boxes away. With commendable energy and courage, he jumped upon his boxes and, drawing a revolver, cautioned his assailants against carrying out their purpose. It is hardly necessary to say that he was allowed to go on his way without further molestation.

At 5½ o'clock, a bundle of material was seized in the dépôt and carried into DRAPER'S room, opposite the dépôt.

A meeting was held this evening in Lyceum Hall, at which it was voted that meetings be held in the several Wards, instead of having a general meeting in Central-square. Speeches were made by Mr. DILLON, the Chairman, and Messrs. DRAPER and JOSSELYN, Mayor DAVIS and Alderman CUMMINGS and others.

Whether the tendency of this meeting will be to diminish the riotous spirit manifested to-day is very doubtful. Yesterday morning I understood that a vote was passed that the committee was not to interfere with goods being sent out of town, but in the afternoon there were more disgraceful proceedings than had occurred at any time previous since the movement began.

The Mayor this evening has sworn about 100 special policemen, who will go on duty to-morrow morning.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 24—Evening.

The Executive Committee of the Lynn strikers have organized a strong police of their own number, to preserve the peace, who, together with the Lynn Light Infantry, held in readiness at their armory, and a detachment of the Boston police, specially sent for, form a force sufficient to overawe the few turbulent spirits, and no serious outbreak has occurred or is anticipated. Attorney-General PHILLIPS and Major-Gen. SUTTON addressed the military, counseling moderation and firmness in any emergency. The Strike Committee have agreed to allow the free transportation of work between Lynn and other towns, and instructed their police to enforce the regulation. On the other hand, they propose to organize strikes in each of the towns where the goods are received and made up, thereby inducing them to return the work to the manufacturers without its being completed.

The strikers in the other manufacturing towns appear to attend to the subject without violence or unnecessary fuss.

Total Eclipse of the Sun July 18, 1860.

From the National Intelligencer.

The total eclipse of the Sun which will occur on the 18th July next is regarded by astronomers as the most important which will be witnessed during the present century. It will be visible as a partial eclipse throughout the United States, but will be total only in a small part of Oregon and Washington Territories. The central line of the moon's shadow will strike the coast fifteen miles north of the mouth of Columbia River, (lat. 46° 25′ N.,) soon after sunrise, and the breadth of the shadow there will be eighty miles. Moving thence in a northeast direction it will pass near to Olympia; across the southern extremity of Flathead Lake, and north of Lake Winnepeg, to York Factory, in latitude 57° North, and on the southwest side of Hudson's Bay. At Fort York the breadth of the shadow will be one hundred and five miles. It will leave this continent at Cape Chidley, (or Chudleigh,) the northeast point of Labrador, in latitude 59½° north; and, bending first eastward and afterwards to the southeast, after traversing the Atlantic Ocean, it will reach Spain near to Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. The shadow will next pass over the entire surface drained by the waters of the river Ebro; nearly all of the Balearic Islands, except Minorca; strike Algeria near Cape Carbon; pass to the south of Tripoli; and, finally, at 10 h. 46 min. A. M., (mean time Washington,) it will leave the earth at Massowa, on the Red Sea. The end of the eclipse will be about an hour later.

At Astoria, the duration of the total eclipse will be 1 m. 54 s.; at Cape Chidley, 2 m. 50 s.; in Spain, 3 m. 30 s.; and in Algeria, 3 m 12 s. It is during this phase, and when the whole of the direct light is cut off from the observers, that protuberances, sometimes rose-colored, sometimes black, and on other occasions resembling luminous clouds, are witnessed as appendages apparently to the sun. To determine their true character is an object of the most earnest interest in physical science, and at every recurrence of a total eclipse, astronomers undertake long journeys for the purpose of placing themselves near the central line of the shadow, from whence only are the phenomena visible. At the last total eclipse visible on this continent, one astronomer went from France to the northern part of Brazil; a second from this country (under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution) traversed the desert to the northern part of Peru; and a third went from Chile also to Peru. The two former were successful; the last encountered a cloudy morning.

But, apart from the study of the solar physics, for which the next eclipse, in comparison with that just referred to, will be favorable in the proportion of three to one, its range entirely across this continent and a part of Europe, whose longitude has been carefully determined, allows an opportunity to fix the geographical position of both the east and west coasts of North America with a precision which will not again occur during very many years.

It is known that the Astronomer Royal of England will go to Santander, and other parties will accompany him thither, to occupy stations at Portugalete, Bilboa, Pampelona, &c. The Bavarian Astronomer proposes to place himself near the mouth of the Ebro, on the Mediterranean, and the French will occupy Palma, in Majorca, and Bugia, in Algeria; so that there will be near a hundred European observers stretched along the centre of the shadow in Europe and Africa, a force ample to gather a rich harvest of physical results as well as of corresponding data for our geographical question.

We hear nothing of preparations by American astronomers, but, having ample evidence of their enterprise and self-sacrifice on other occasions, we must attribute their silence to the difficulty they foresee of obtaining transport at the proper time. Cannot this be obtained for them? In addition to the strictly scientific subject-matter, our country has a direct practical interest in the occasion; for the thousands of ships that frequent our coasts are immediately benefited by every approximation to accurate knowledge of the longitude. So earnestly is this ever present to the mind of the distinguished Superintendent of the Coast Survey that he spares no efforts which may add to the security of our commerce, and we doubt not a Coast Survey party will be instructed to make the necessary observations in Oregon. There his coöperation must cease; for Cape Chidley is beyond our territorial limits, and without special authority, we presume, he could not send a party thither. Will not Congress, or the Navy Department, or our merchants whose vessels frequent that coast, furnish the means to charter a small vessel for the conveyance of observers?

Destructive Fires.

AT WESTBORO', MASS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 21, the steam-power works at Westboro', Mass., were totally destroyed by fire. The building, which was of wood, was about 125 feet long by 40 wide, and was three stories in height. It was owned by OTIS F. VINTON, Esq., and was occupied in part by him for the manufacture of wagons and sleighs. The other occupants were PRESCOTT SIBLEY, manufacturer of boxes; A. M. HOWE, manufacturer of cutters, and D. R. STETSON, nail manufacturer. Mr. VINTON was insured, and Mr. HOWE partially so, but Messrs. SIBLEY and STETSON lost everything. The total loss is estimated at $10,000, about three-fourths of which is covered by insurance. Several other buildings in close proximity, among which was the "Nursery," a building occupied by about 250 of the State Reform School boys, were saved only by great exertions.

AT BURRILLVILLE, R. I.—The Providence *Journal* reports that the Saxondale Mill, in Burrillville, R. I., owned and occupied by Mr. EDWARD H. MARSH, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, Feb. 20. The mill was operated for Messrs. DAY & CHAPIN, of Providence, and was engaged in the production of fancy cassimeres. The entire loss is estimated at $50,000. There is insurance for $43,000.

RAPID INCREASE OF THE CELTIC RACE.—In this city, we believe, a majority of the children born are of foreign parentage, chiefly Irish, and the same is probably the case in many of the large places in this and other New-England States. In the town of Newton, which has a population of about 8,000, some 1,200 are Irish, and the total number of births during the year 1859 was 210, of which 100 were from Irish parents, 14 of other foreign parents, and only 92 of American parents.—*Boston Traveller.*

A telegram has announced the serious injury of Mr. Andrew Lanergan, the Boston pyrotechnist, by an explosion. The *Traveller* says that the accident must inevitably prove fatal. It appears that some person had submitted to his inspection a newly invented fog gun, to be used in giving signals on board ship—a portable piece of great detonating power. He was experimenting with the gun, when it burst into fragments, one of which broke a rib on his left side and entered his left lung. Dr. Hooker, of Cambridge, was called and rendered all the aid medicine could give, but it was thought impossible that he could survive.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CARD FROM MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

As I have been informed, upon unquestionable authority, that certain literary periodicals have taken advantage of my absence in Europe, to foist upon the public some of my oldest and most widely-circulated novels, under new titles, as new works—and as this conduct not only invades my copyrights, but also compromises my literary credit with the public, I deem it necessary to say that I write only for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, with the proprietor of which I have a contract for several years to that effect.

EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

BEULAH SPA VILLA, UPPER NORWOOD, Feb. 1, 1860.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL FOR March contains one of Dr. Jackson's familiar letters, Physical Decline of American Women; Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, by Dr. Trall, illustrated; An Extraordinary Community; Penelope; Darling, the Bird Tamer; Health of the City; Plain Talk, Nutritive Value of Food; Thorley's Food for Cattle; Forty Years in the Wilderness of Pills and Powders; Female Physicians, &c. &c. For sale by all News-Agents. The WATER-CURE JOURNAL is published monthly, at one dollar a year, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

SHORT-HAND REPORTERS WILL FIND all works on PHONOGRAPHY at FOWLER AND WELLS', New-York. Also—"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," "How to do Business," "The Family Gymnasium," "The Science of Human Life," Works on Phrenology, Physiology and the Natural Sciences. Call at No. 308 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MILLS SKIRT COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS,

No. 18 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

The quality, style and finish of these goods are conceded by judges to be unequaled. In order to meet the demand of many of our customers, we have just added to our assortment

THE ELIZABETHAN TRAIL,

which is, we are confident, the most graceful Skirt ever produced.

The band of each Skirt manufactured by us is stamped "Anglo-American Mills." Buyers will please bear this in mind, as Skirts of a *very inferior quality*, in imitation of our goods, are being offered in this market.

FOUNTAIN'S CHECKED WASH SILKS JUST RECEIVED.

PINEAPPLE dresses, black, colored and plaid, just received.

CAMELS HAIR shawls and scarfs, cheap.

CHINA, AMERICAN and French fans.

EXTRA RICH plain and black French silks.

CUSPADORS, vases, fancy china and curiosities.

ARTICLES from Japan, China, India, Manilla and American Indian goods in the greatest variety, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 Broadway.

AT O. & J. MOWBRAY'S,

No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

Just received on consignment,

$15,000 worth rich Dress Silks;

Worth $1 60; selling at $1 per yard.

$8,000 worth, 75 cents per yard.

Black Moire Antique only 4s. 6d.

Ottoman Plaids, Velours, Chene Poplins,

Valencias, Persian Check, Foulard Silk.

100 pieces Poile de Chevres, only 18 cents per yard.

MME. DEMOREST'S PATTERNS.—GRAND opening of new and elegant designs of Paris Spring Fashions on Thursday, March 1, at No. 375 Broadway, No. 322 Canal-st., No. 344 Grand-st., No. 119 8th-av., and No. 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,

No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. TIMES Building.

Merchants wishing to extend their business should

ADVERTISE

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,

SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 31-st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain, prepared in the best order; also, Cumberland and English Cannel, all at as low prices as coals of like quality are sold for.

HENRY REEVE,

corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS WILL preach during the week as follows: SUNDAY, Feb 26, 1860, at 10½ A. M., Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square.

At 3 o'clock P. M., North Dutch Church corner Fulton and William sts.

At 7½ o'clock P. M., Dr. Asa D. Smith's Church, 14th-st., corner 2d-av.

On MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Brooklyn, at Rev. Mr. Holmes' Church, Pierrepont-st.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Jersey City, at Rev.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Brooklyn, at Rev. Mr. Holmes' Church, Pierrepont-st.

THURSDAY, March 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Jersey City, at Rev.

FRIDAY, March 2, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Brooklyn, at the Second Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Loud's,) corner Clinton and Fulton sts.

SATURDAY, March 3, 4 o'clock P. M., at Rev. Dr. Thompson's Church, Grand-st., corner Crosby.

MONDAY NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, at Rev. Dr. Thompson's Church, Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., and EVERY EVENING during the week at the same place and same hour, except Saturday, when the service will be at 4 o'clock P. M., instead of the evening.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY (Feb. 26) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. EVENING, 7½. In the AFTERNOON, at 2½, an adjourned meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Association will be held, which will be addressed by WM. C. PRIME, Esq., author of "Boat Life on the Nile," "Tent Life in the Holy Land," &c., &c. The address will be interesting, illustrated by Egyptian antiquities, &c.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—A public meeting of the friends of the Christian Sabbath will be held at Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY NIGHT, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Secretary and members of the "Sabbath Committee," (under whose auspices the meeting is invited,) and by the Rev. Dr. HOGE, Rev. Bishop JANES, and others. NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.

J. W. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., NEXT SABBATH EVENING, the 26th, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The House of Darkness, or the Last Eight Days of the Saviour's Life.* Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. WIGGINS. All are cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—REV. ROBERT McCARTEE, D. D., the pastor, will preach special sermons in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially invited, and will be provided with seats. Subject for morning—*The New Heavens and the New Earth.*

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' CHRISTIAN Association, having removed from the University, will meet every Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, near 8th-st. Meeting for devotional exercises on TUESDAY next, 28th inst., to which all women are cordially invited. Per order,

LEONORA JONES, Secretary.

A MEETING OF HOLY BRETHREN, PARtakers of the Holy Ghost, living witnesses of the power of Jesus Christ to save from all sin in this life, will be held TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at the Cooper Union, Room No. 28, commencing at 2 o'clock. All those of like precious faith, as well as those that desire the same, are invited to attend.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY EXHIBItion of Sabbath School No. 173, attached to the Gethsemane Baptist Church, will be held in Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, and repeated THURSDAY EVENING, March 1. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7½. Admittance 25 cents; children 15 cents.

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Feb. 26.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. NEWELL, will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will deliver the second of a series of Sermons to young men and men of business. Subject—*The Moral Maniac.* Strangers are made welcome, and all are cordially invited to attend these services.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN. —Rev. R. H. SEELEY, late pastor of the American Chapel at Paris, will preach in this Church, (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place,) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. The Sabbath services in this church begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. MACOMBER, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. W. H. DIKEMAN. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 6th-av. and 41st-st. TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, baptise in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and preach in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The protracted meeting still continues.

REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND OTHER friends of a free Bible, will meet in friendly conversation the advocates of the miraculous power of Romish relics, with their annexed indulgences, in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the Morning—*The Judgment Seat of Christ.* In the Evening—*Salvation through Christ.*

FORTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Near 8th-av.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE PECK, D. D., of the Wyoming Conference; also, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. TRUE. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for the Afternoon—*The Proclamation of the Gospel—in what does it consist?* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

DEATH AND THE LIFE AFTER DEATH. —A series of discourses on this subject will be commenced by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. MORNING services at 10½ o'clock.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, worships in the hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services every Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject TO-MORROW Morning—*The Power of Christian Joy.* In the evening—*The Nature of Christian Faith.*

REV. DR. LEWIS, BY DIVINE PERMISSION, will deliver the closing sermon of his ministry in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 26. The friends and parishioners of former years and of his late charge, are invited to attend.

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL PREACH in the Chapel of the "Home for the Friendless" between 4th and Madison avs., on next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 26, and on succeeding SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; and in his Church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. DR. WYLIE, OF PHILADELPHIA, is expected to preach before the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ANTEDILUVIAN PORTRAITS.—REV. JAMES B. DUNN will give the first of a series of discourses on the above, TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. at Abingdon-square Church, Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Subject—*Adam.* He will preach as usual at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. FRANK REMINGTON, PASTOR OF the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, followed by baptisms. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET Rector, 18th-st., near 5th av. Service for deaf-mutes at 3 P. M.; for others willing to promote their welfare at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN. —Preaching TO-MORROW, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. HENRY MILBURN. WM. C. PRIME, Esq., will address the Juvenile Missionary Association at 2 P. M.

FIRST FREE-COMMUNION BAPTIST Church, in 28t-st., near Broadway. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M., and 2 P. M. Strangers and friends invited.

REV. FRANK S. DE HASS WILL PREACH as usual, on SUNDAY, Feb. 26, in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av. The discourse in the Morning, at 10½ o'clock, will be to the Young, and in the Evening, at 7 o'clock, on the *Agency of the Holy Ghost in Man's Conversion.* All seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, COR. BROOME and Chrystie-sts. Service 10½ and 7½. Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, Professor in General Theological Seminary, will preach in the evening. Service on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The Rev. SAMUEL W. SAYRES, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, will preach next Sunday evening.

REV. C. C. GOSS, THE SABBATH SCHOOL Missionary, will address the Missionary Society of the Sabbath Schools of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, in said Church, on SABBATH EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

UNIVERSALIST MISSION, THIRD-AV. AND 61st-st. There will be service at the above place, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School at 1½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. JOHN LEYBURN, D.D., OF PHILAdelphia, will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING and AFTERNOON, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, corner Clinton and Fulton sts.

FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of Houston and Thompson sts. Service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON the last lecture of the series, on Abraham, may (D. V.) be expected. Subject: *His Death and Burial.*

REV. C. C. FOOTE, OF DETROIT, MICH., will preach at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. M. FRENCH, editor of the *Beauty of Holiness*, at 7½ P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING AND EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES; services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Sabbath School meeting at 3 P. M.; addresses by Bros. YODER, CORNELL and others. Singing by the Pearsall Family and the children. Friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited.

COME TO MOUNT ZION.—THE TRUE friends of Christ can learn truth and duty in reference to the impending judgment, by hearing the pure Word of God as proclaimed TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Come and hear!

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS WILL preach during the remainder of the week at the following places:

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 25, at the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., (Rev. Dr. Hague's,) at 4 o'clock.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH, corner of Broadway and 32d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, on *Ministering Spirits.* In the Evening, he will, by particular request, repeat his discourse on *Jesus as a Representative of Human Nature.*

$50 PRIZE TRACT ON CONGREGATIONAL SINGING—is now ready; it contains 8 pages, and should be read by all; price 2 cents; $1 25 per 100, and $10 per 1,000; postage 1 cent. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT, BEtween 65th and 66th sts.—the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, Rev. ALBERT B KING Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School 2½ P. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. S. A. BAKER will preach TO-MORROW, at the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

REV. E. A. WASHBURN, OF HARTFORD, Conn., will preach in behalf of the Brotherhood of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, in Grace Church, corner of Grace-court and Hicks-street, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt st. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach on SUNDAY, Feb. 26. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

UNITARIAN CHURCH—GROVE-ST., JERSEY City. Rev. W. P. TILDEN, of Fitchburgh, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 26th. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MR. W. C. BREWER WILL PREACH next LORD'S DAY, Feb. 26, in the Christian Chapel, Nos. 74 and 76 West 17th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Two Adams.* Seats free.

FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Joralemon-st. (opposite City Hall,) Brooklyn. Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. Q. ELMONDORF, of Saugerties.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK in Hope Chapel, No 720 Broadway, SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 3½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW, 7½ P. M. Subject—*Immortality.*

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth Hall No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Feb. 26, MORNING, 10½ o'clock, EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. HARDENBERGH WILL PREACH in the Church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend. All seats free.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—UNION SERVICES.—Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach, SUNDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. especially to young men. All are invited. Seats free.

AT INEBRIATES' HOME—NO. 154 CHATHAM-st., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., there will be religious services as usual, and at 7½ o'clock a Temperance meeting.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in Trenor Hall (corner of Broadway and 34th-st.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

PEW IN BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE.—Rev Drs. Spring and Hoge, pastors—one of the best in the church. Address B., Box No. 655 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PATTI—GALA MATINEE

The next week will be most positively the closing week of the season, as the company open in Philadelphia Monday, March 5.

SATURDAY—Last Matinée of the season, at 1 o'clock.

All the three Prime Donne appear:

PATTI—GAZZANIGA—COLSON.

STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI, FERRI, SUSINI.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

DER FREYSCHUTZ. LA FAVORITA.

Admission $1. No reserved seats. Doors open at 12.

A great crowd being expected, ladies are particularly requested to buy their tickets in advance. They may be had at all the principal ticket offices, principal music stores and hotels, and in Brooklyn at Prox's and Rose's.

SATURDAY MATINEE, the whole of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

PATTI. BRIGNOLI. FERRI.

The second act of Weber's celebrated DER FREYSCHUTZ.

COLSON, STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI.

The highly dramatic fourth act of LA FAVORITA.

GAZZANIGA (who on this occasion will appear for the last time prior to her departure for New-Orleans,) STIGELLI.

In the matinée will be performed

THE GARIBALDI RATAPLAN,

Grand National Italian March, composed by Sig. MUZIO. It will be sung by

GAZZANIGA, COLSON, STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI, FERRI, AMODIO, SUSINI, JUNCA.

All the second parts, full chorus and orchestra.

On SUNDAY, Feb. 26, at 7½,

A GRAND SACRED PERFORMANCE.

Admission 50 cents. (no reserved seats;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents—to be had at the Academy of Music, the hotels, music stores, and at the door.

First and only performance of Donizetti's celebrated IL POLIUTO; or, THE MARTYRS, which will be given without curtailment or abridgement by COLSON, STIGELLI, AMODIO, MULLER, QUINTO, full Chorus and Orchestra, with MUZIO.

ON MONDAY, PATTI—MARTHA.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8.

Positively last night but two of MISS PATTI, prior to her departure for London in the early Spring.

First night of Flotow's opera of

MARTHA; OR, THE FAIR AT RICHMOND.

MISS ADELINA PATTI,

Mme. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, JUNCA.

MISS PATTI IN MARTHA.

In view of the genius and extraordinary facility displayed by this wonderful and gifted child, since her appearance on the lyric stage, the directors are enabled to announce that two of the most celebrated and difficult operas of the modern repertoire have been added to those in which Miss PATTI has obtained such unqualified triumphs in the three great cities of the Union. These two operas are MARTHA and ROBERT LE DIABLE. Although not yet seventeen years of age, and after a professional career of barely three months duration, Miss PATTI sings now seven leading operas—"Lucia," "Sonnambula," "Don Giovanni," "Puritani," "The Barber of Seville," "Martha," and "Robert le Diable"—an artistic achievement, which, whilst it must surprise the general public, can only be fully appreciated by musical professors and connoisseurs.

Miss PATTI will appear on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY as MARTHA, and on FRIDAY (her farewell evening performance) in ROBERT LE DIABLE.

The fact that, in compliance with one of the clauses of the contract signed with the director of the London Opera House, Miss PATTI will make her début as MARTHA, will lend an additional interest to her appearance in that opera on Monday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Benefit Performance on an immense scale, which will include all the available operatic, dramatic and musical talent of the City, will be given at the Academy of Music during the first week in March.

The benefit is in aid of the widow of one of the principal agents of the Academy of Music, who died very suddenly while in the active discharge of his duties, and left four children of very tender years.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SECOND MONTH

UNABATED

and

UNEQUALED SUCCESS!!

THE

DRAMATIC INTEREST, PLOT,

INCIDENTS, LANGUAGE,

SUPERB SCENERY,

MUSIC ....and .... EFFECTS,

Combined in the Drama

of the

POOR YOUNG MAN,

Continue to fill the Theatre with

NIGHTLY CROWDS.

SPECIAL NOTICE EXTRA.

It is respectfully announced that, for the accommodation of

THE PAYING PUBLIC,

The Free List of this Theatre,

THE PRESS EXCEPTED,

Must be

ENTIRELY SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

TO-NIGHT,

And Every Evening till further notice,

THE ROMANCE

OF

A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Adapted expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Pierrepont Edwards and Lester Wallack.

PROLOGUE.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)	Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house)	Mrs. Walcot

THE DRAMA.

Manuel, (steward to M. Laroque)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets	Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevennes (a man of the world)	Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)	Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)	Mr. Young
M. Nonret (a Notary)	Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)	Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri	Mr. Oliver
Louis	Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)	Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)	Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)	Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess)	Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)	Miss Fanny Reeves

Music by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

The Scenery entirely new by Isherwood.

Between the first and second acts a lapse of two months. Between fourth and fifth acts a lapse of some months.

Box Book open six days in advance.

THE TREMAINE FAMILY SING AT THE Brooklyn Athenæum, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½. See Programme.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE

BEAUTIFUL SCOTTISH DRAMA,

BY

DION BOURCICAULT,

entitled

JEANIE DEANS;

JEANIE DEANS;

JEANIE DEANS;

OR THE

HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,

which has proved

TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL,

having been witnessed by

NINETY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE,

NINETY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE,

NINETY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE,

NINETY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE,

NINETY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE,

will be repeated on

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY,

BEING THE

FORTY-SECOND NIGHT

Of its representation, with the following eminent cast:

JEANIE DEANS BY MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.

EFFIE DEANS BY MISS LAURA KEENE

Miss Macarthy	as	Madge Wildfire
Miss Mary Wells	as	Meg Murdochson
Mrs. Mark Smith	as	Queen Caroline
Mr. Mark Smith	as the	Duke of Argyle
Mr. Charles Fisher	as	David Deans
Mr. J. G. Burnett	as	Ratcliffe
Mr. H. F. Daly	as	Geordie Robertson
Mr. Leeson	as the	Laird of Dumbiedikes
Mr. Levick	as	Reuben Butler
Mr. C. Peters	as	Archibald
Mr. Henry	as the	Lord of Justiciary
Mr. C. Wheatleigh	as the	Counsel for the Crown
Mr. Dion Bourcicault	as the	Counsel for Defence

Among the principal events depicted in this beautiful Drama are

GEORDIE'S ESCAPE,

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE SISTERS,

THE MEETING ON SALISBURY CRAGS,

THE ARREST OF EFFIE,

EFFIE IN PRISON.

JEANIE'S SYMPATHY,

THE SISTER'S STRUGGLE,

THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,

JEANIE'S JOURNEY TO LONDON,

HER MEETING WITH ARGYLE,

JEANIE BEFORE THE QUEEN.

THE RISING OF THE POPULACE,

THE ATTACK,

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TOLBOOTH,

EFFIE'S RESCUE,

JEANIE'S ARRIVAL,

THE PARDON.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock.

Performances commence at 7¼ o'clock

The play terminates at 10¼ o'clock. Dress Circle Seats may be secured one week in advance. Balcony chairs 75 cents. Sofa Seats 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

LAST MATINEE BUT TWO.

ONLY ONE WEEK LONGER IN THIS CITY,

Previous to appearing at the Boston Academy of Music.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, (Saturday,) Feb. 25,

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Most magnificently produced, with costly costumes, armors, housings, &c &c. In the course of which a graphic illustration will be given of the memorable

TOURNAMENT AND FETE.

Besides which the great riders,

ELLA ZOYARA and JAMES ROBINSON.

THE BROTHERS HANLON,

IBE MARK ZAIDEE.

Court Jester........................J. PENTLAND.

To conclude with the

STEEPLE CHASE.

Afternoon performances commence at 2. Evening at 7½.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25, 1860.

in the

AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock,

and also

EVENING at 7½ o'clock,

twenty-fourth representation of

BOURCICAULT'S CELEBRATED OCTOROON!

OCTOROON!

OCTOROON!

OCTOROON!

OR,

LIFE IN LOUISIANA,

Repeated on every occasion, to enthusiastic audiences,

and

WITNESSED BY TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE,

WITNESSED BY TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE,

With every demonstration of hearty approbation. This INTENSELY EXCITING and DEEPLY AFFECTING DRAMA of the PASSING MOMENT will be presented, from the AUTHOR'S COPY, with ORIGINAL MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS,

AND A

MOST EXCELLENT DRAMATIC CAST,

In five brilliant acts and a variety of tableaux, inferior to nothing yet seen in this country.

Wax statue of John Brown. Living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents, Living Kangaroos, Seals, &c., beautiful Aquaria.

Admittance, 25 cts.; children, 13 cents; parquette, 13 cents extra.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT,

may be seen here without extra charge:

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?

WHAT IS IT?

WHAT IS IT?

YES, WHAT IS IT?

Is it a lower order of MAN? or is it a higher development of the MONKEY? Perhaps it is a combination of both. Nothing of the kind has ever been seen before. This Extraordinary LIVING creature, captured in the wilds of Africa, has the skull, limbs and general anatomy of the Orang-Outang and the countenance of a human being. He is probably about 20 years old, 4 feet high, weighs 50 pounds, and is intelligent, docile, active, sportive and playful as a kitten. There is nothing repulsive in his appearance; on the contrary, all who see him are captivated, astonished and delighted.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Between Hester and Canal sts.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 25.

The performance will commence with the drama of

WOLFGANG, OR THE WRECKER'S BEACON.

To be succeeded by

LA FITTE,

And THE SCOOLMASTER.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. GEORGE CHRISTY'S great farce of the MUMMY.

GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of GINGER BLUE, with songs.

Mr. W. ARLINGTON in his great original special act of the LOUISA-ANNA FLING.

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

In all its shades and phases.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾.

Tickets 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 585 BROADWAY.

SAMEDI, 25 FEVRIER, 1860,

LE CLOU AUX MARIS.

Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée

Tambour Battant.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,

PALACE GARDEN, EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD. Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Bears, Hyenas, Civets, Wolves, Sacred Cow, Zebras, Lamas, Ostrich, Zebus Ichneumeons, Coons, Pecaries, Ant-eaters, Powees, Macaws, Parrots, Mexican Dogs, Pheasants Vultures, Condors, Squirrels, Rabbits, Guinea-Pigs, Asses, Monkeys, Baboons, Doves, Rattlesnakes.

HALL'S PICTURES.

AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

10th-st., near Broadway.

Open day and evening. Admission free.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—The Second Annual Concert of the BURNS MUSICAL SOCIETY, at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1860. The following "Honorary Members" of the Society will lead the Orchestral parts: Mr. PICKERING, Violoncello; Mr. HAYWOOD, Viola; Mr. SMITH Flute. Master JOHN PICKERING will preside at the Piano-forte. Mr. J. J. Clark, Leader. Mr. M. J. Curry has kindly volunteered to assist. Mr. Jabez Burns, Conductor. Doors open at 7; commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children half price. Tickets may be had of the members of the Society, or at Mr. HITZELBERGER'S, No. 206 8th-av.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, No. 388 CANAL-ST.

MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT HAS THE honor to announce that she will give a Reading from the Poets at Hope Chapel, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, can be obtained at Mr. CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

LECTURES.

LECTURE

By Rev. J. P. DURBIN, on *Jerusalem and the Temples*, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock P. M., in connection with the Exhibition of Solomon's Temple, on 9th-st., two doors east of Broadway.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25c. Children 12c.

J. H. SIDDONS' LECTURES AND READINGS.

At GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL, No. 765 Broadway, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, Feb. 25. ART—THE STATUE AND THE PICTURE. Admission, 25 cents.

HISTORY OF RELIGION AND ART.—DR. E. J. COOK, M. A., will give a course of lectures on the *History of Religion and Art*, in the room No. 28 of the Cooper Institute, SUNDAYS, at 11 o'clock A. M., to commence Feb. 26. His numerous friends, artists and connoisseurs particularly, are most respectfully invited. Admission 25 cents.

LESSONS OF THE HOUR.—REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH will lecture, on *Lessons of the Hour*, at the Inebriate's Home, No. 154 Chatham-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the funds of the Inebriate's Friend Society. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.

Will continue open until the 1st of June.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK, No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1802, and subsequently, up to 1840, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

PAINTINGS.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF DISSOLUTION of partnership a very fine collection of Oil-Paintings, richly framed, will be sold at private sale, all together or separately. Apply at No. 13 Perry-place, Bleecker-st., near Greene, where they can be seen.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PARTLY IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, an unusually valuable and productive property in Westchester County, 20 miles from New-York and 1½ from the Hudson, comprising nearly 300 acres of excellent land, a splendid mansion with all the modern improvements, large farm-house, several neat cottages, commodious barns and out-buildings, hot-house, green-house, and some of the finest graperies in the State. To a gentleman fond of agricultural pursuits no more desirable property could be offered, being of easy access to the City, and yielding a large revenue annually. Maps, with the descriptive particulars, may be seen at either of our offices.
SAMUEL BEMEN & CO., No. 1,678 Broadway.
DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., 9 Nassau-st. and 13 Pine.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PIECE OF ground on this island, comprising about (50) fifty lots, situated on 83d and 84th sts. and Avenue B; on the premises is a double two story and attic house, conservatory, grape and green houses barn, stable, &c. The garden and grounds are filled with the choicest kinds of fruit trees of every description, and the conservatory and green houses with the rarest flowers and plants all in fine order; the property, as a whole, is beautifully located, and may be easily divided into building lots; accessibility to the City, and its perfect healthfulness, makes it most desirable for a private residence or public institution. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE at Williamsburgh, situated on the south-westerly corner of 1st and South 9th sts., near the Peck-slip and Roosevelt-st. Ferries, being 150 feet on 1st-st., and extending 200 feet on South 9th-st. to the East River—having a water front of 150 feet and return dock of about 175 feet, with the right of extending blocks and bridges 250 feet into the river, containing about 23 lots of ground. Depth at low water in front of bulkhead about 20 feet. For further particulars apply to EVANDER BERRY, No. 49 1st-st., opposite the above.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 138 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$4,500. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, suited to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, 35 acres of land, with about 800 feet of water front, on the north shore of Staten Island, a half mile from Port Richmond ferry; on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lay drawing 8 feet at low water; also, a large double house and out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN TREMONT, Westchester County, eleven miles from the City Hall on the Harlem Railroad, a well-built two-story house with basement and attic, also wing attached. Lot 100x120 feet, situated on Madison-av., near 11th-st. Only five minutes walk from the dépôt. For full particulars, inquire of BALL BROTHERS, No. 198 6th-av, or of C. C. WALLACE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY, BROWN stone-front house, No. 56 St. Marks-place, containing all modern improvements, built in the most substantial manner, and in perfect repair. Lot 25 by 100 feet deep. House 25 by 60 feet. Terms easy; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises. Can be seen from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,500; half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class large size brick house, well located, in Brooklyn, convenient to ferries, with or without furniture, &c., for a well improved country place or a farm of 40 to 150 acres, with or without some stock on it. Hudson River preferred. Address, with full particulars, BOSTON, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. E. corner of 8th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor-place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best places in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to W. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four-story English basement brown-stone house No. 43 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.; also the three-story and basement high-stoop brown stone house No. 155 West 34th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTIETH-street. The new and elegant four-story brown stone house No. 31 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is in every respect a first-class one, having been very carefully built with all the modern improvements; is now in good order, and will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms. For particulars, and for permission to see the house apply to WM. M. BUSH, No. 81 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR to let, the large and valuable Foundry at Sing Sing, with extensive buildings, including steam-engine with boiler, fixtures, &c., all in good order, located on the Hudson River Railroad, near the dépôt. Will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a responsible tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ADAMSVILLE, A FEW MINUTES' walk from Fordham dépôt, the plot of land known as No. 10, containing about one acre, beautifully located, fronting on three of the principal streets, viz.: Fordham and Madison avs., and the first street south of the Kingsbridge Road. Price $1,000, cash. Address A., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of
J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment 4-story house in 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., built by a Scotch gentleman for his own use, in the most convenient and complete manner, now offered for sale in consequence of his return to Europe to reside permanently. Terms easy. For cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE—A never failing Water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe dépôt on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A NEW SMALL HOUSE, TWO STORIES, attic and under cellar, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood good; lot 100 feet deep; built in the best manner, just finished; first house east of 2d-av. on 53d-st., south side. Inquire on the premises. Price $4 600. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 EAST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, parlor doors, and stairs, black walnut; front blinds, mahogany; size, 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises of Hamilton & Ryer.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; and one on 35th-st., adjoining. They are first class, moderate size, and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID H. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEAT BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house in 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.; house 20x53 feet; lot half the block; containing all the modern improvements. Also, one in 37th-st., near Madison-av., 25x60. For terms, inquire on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire proof building, 100 feet square, and first-class engine with an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to
E. R. KELLOGG, Executor,
No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

BLEECKER-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE 3-story brick-front house No. 89 Bleecker-st., east of and near Broadway. The house is 27 by 52; lot 27 by 100; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank.

$5,300—A THREE STORY BRICK house, with ten rooms, and all the modern improvements, in 24th st., between 9th and 10th avs. Owner removed to the country. Inquire at No. 208 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE COTtage house and full lot No. 47 East 38th-st., near Madison-av.; one of the best locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP and basement house, with modern improvements and in good order, No 55 West 28th-st. Apply within; can be seen from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—SIXTEEN LOTS, situated on 11th-av between 26th and 27th sts. Apply on the premises. D. S HALSTEAD & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment frame houses and lot, at Nos. 48 and 50 Broome-st., corner of Lewis; corner house has two stores, and they are now occupied. The above property has a front on Lewis-st. of 75 feet and can be easily improved. Also 2 lots with a brick and frame-house on each lot, at Nos. 40 and 42 Pitt-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. These lots are about 23 by 100 feet each, and have a clear space to the street of some 25 feet. For particulars apply at No. 22 Lewis-st., corner of Broome, or of D. ROBINS, No. 133 Lexington-av., near 29th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES ON Brooklyn Heights, within five or six minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry, and central to the others: the lot is 50x140, and the house 30 or 40x31 feet finished in the best manner, with all the modern conveniences, and large stable in the rear; this property would be sold or exchanged for property that would rent well in city or country. For particulars and an interview address U. U., Box No. 342 Brooklyn Post-office.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The 5 story English basement house and stable No. 26 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., having all the modern conveniences and well arranged, will be sold or exchanged, and a small place in the country taken in part payment. Apply to the owner, No. 108 West st, up stairs.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE ON Brooklyn Heights, No. 93 Pierrepont-st. Lot 37½ feet front and 48 feet rear, by 95 feet in depth. House of brick, 3-story, basement and sub-cellar; in good condition with all the modern improvements; first-class brick stable attached. Location one of the best in the city. Apply to A. S. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE in Brooklyn five minutes' walk from the Ferry, several three-story brick houses and stores, which will be sold very low to close an estate; a small amount can be paid down, and the balance from time to time, in sums to suit purchasers. Also, several houses in Williamsburgh for sale on the same terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, high-stoop brown-stone front houses, Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st; size, 25x66, with a 2-story extension for library, and 25x61, with bay window in rear; lots half the block; finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, of LOPER & DAVIS.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, AT MUCH less than their value, a plot of 40 lots, located near the block (79th-st. and Broadway) just purchased for the site of a magnificent hotel. These lots are on slightly elevated ground, with eight full sized fronts, and are, it is believed, the cheapest parcel now offered in this City. Terms easy. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—NINTH-ST.—THE first-class three-story and attic brick house and lot, in fee, No. 78 9th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. The house is 25x60 feet, with fine dining-room extension of 30 feet, in complete order and contains all conveniences. For terms, permit and further particulars, apply to CHARLES F SOUTHMAYD, Esq., No. 2 Hanover-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 147 Lafayette-av.; house 23x44, containing 13 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; one of the finest locations in the city. Also, house and lot No. 149 Duffield-st., house 22x50, containing 16 rooms. Inquire on the premises, or of W. E. WALL, No. 26 Barclay st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT 4-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house No 65 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 23 feet 6 inches by 50, with all modern improvements; street paved with Belgian pavement; one of the most desirable situations on Murray Hill. Apply to E. H. ELY, No. 55 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 20 East 32d-st. It is in first-rate order, handsomely painted and frescoed; contains all the modern improvements, together with an ice-house in yard. For terms, which are easy, apply to WM. H. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—The first-class fourstory brown-stone house, No. 42 West 38th-st., 21 by 50 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches in depth, richly furnished, and in complete order throughout. Price $22,500. Apply on the premises. House can be viewed daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—NO. 33 CHELSEA COTTAGES, (NO. 270 West 24th-st.), two stories and basement brick cottage, 18x80; court-yard in front, bath, water-closets, gas, fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Price low; terms to suit purchaser.
THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 68 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone front house No. 290 2d-av., near Stuyvesant-square; finished with black-walnut stairs and all improvements; price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BROWN FRONT HOUSE and lot, No. 78 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, and near Union-square; house 18x50, lot 18x92. In complete order. A large portion can remain. Apply to EDM. DARROW, 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 80 35th-st., second door east of Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements. Price, $9,000; $4,700 can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. C. PERRY, No. 427 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE GORE PIECE OF GROUND on the southerly side of Concord-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av., Brooklyn, lot about 82 feet front, westerly side about 361 feet, and easterly side about 324 feet. For terms apply to THOS. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—$5,000—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY high stoop house in 31st-st, 18.9x49, with fine yard, and all modern improvements, hot and cold water and gas to third story, and in perfect order, having lately been painted, &c. Apply at No. 208 Pearl-st., or at No. 39 East Broadway.

BROADWAY—LEASE FOR SALE—A THREE years' lease of the second floor at No. 859 Broadway. The premises are in the best condition. Apply to Prof. D. LAGRAIX, No. 859 Broadway, second floor, back room, from 9½ to 11 A. M., or 2 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON LIBERAL TERMS, HOUSE AND lot on north side of 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., high stoop, three stories and basement, gas and gas fixtures, Croton, bath, &c. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC FRAME house and lot, with two-story tea-room, No. 191 Bay-st., Jersey City, with full lot; price $3,000; $1,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of P. J. NEEFUS, New-York City Post-office or on the premises.

FOR EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE HOTEL and hall property, suitable for first-class boarders, at Morrisania, for a good house in New-York or Brooklyn, from $10 000 to $13 000, below 35th-st. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AT A BARGAIN, A well-built two-story, basement, attic and sub-cellar brick house, 20x36; 12 rooms, pantries, closets, water, bath, gas, &c; lot 20x100. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, Washington-av., west side, second house south of Lafayette-av.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half the purchase money; no objections to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 78 SIXTH-STREET two stories with attic; lot about 22x91 feet, having gas and Croton water improvements; price, $6,500. Apply to MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, 20 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—AN $8,000 HOUSE FOR $7,000—WITH all the modern improvements, in complete order, 4 stories, 60 feet deep: No. 220 West 35th-st.; $1,000 cash.
F. M. CURRY, No. 212 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN BROWN-STONE English-basement house No. 21 West 37th-st. Price $12,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 52 Broadway. WM. G. WEST.

PROPERTY ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—The four story brown-stone-front house No. 15 West 37th-st. May be seen on application to
JAMES B. BREWSTER,
No. 786 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS OF GROUND ON south side of 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; terms easy. Apply to DANIEL S. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

THE ADVERTISER, A PROFESSIONAL and just-established architect, with builder's experience, offers his services to the public as such, for making designs for buildings of every description, working, drawing, &c. P. S.—Has received twice the medal of the Academy of Berlin, and can refer to first-class houses in this City; has several designs on hand for all kinds of houses, &c. Devotes his spare time to instruction.
LEWIS E. DUENKEL,
Office No. 953 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses, in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete—perspective views included—as low as $5 each, by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 100 acres, together with stock and hay, utensils, &c., three miles east of Bedford Village, Westchester County, 47 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Land rolling and well watered, 15 acres wood land, the balance under high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit, and 900 young and thrifty apple trees in their fourth year; large lawn in front of house, well shaded with fruit and other trees, and all necessary out-buildings. If not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises. Large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to G. W. MILLER, Bedford; HAINES BROS., corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM SITUATE IN THE village of White Plains, Westchester County, containing 43 acres of land, lately owned and occupied by Wm. Barker; on said premises is a two story frame house with suitable outbuildings; part of the consideration money can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway, New-York City. UNDERHILL HALSTED, Rye, or JOHN FLANDERAW, opposite the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY CITY, N. J.—Forty acres good land, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square; a delightful situation. Would exchange for good City property. Inquire of M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN WAYNE COUNTY, SOUTHERN Illinois, two farms, one of 60 acres, the other 120 acres, within two miles of Mt. Erie; convenient to railroads; soil exceedingly rich; churches and schools near by; ready market for produce. Apply to MANN & VOUGHT, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WISCONSIN, 160 ACRES. $1,600. 40 acres wheat thrown in; good house and fences. 4,000 acres prairie and timber land, at $2, selected in person, in the most fertile and healthy of the West. Address W. W. WETMORE, care Oliver Wetmore, No. 110 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM, 27 miles from Jersey City, containing 62 acres of land, in good condition—seven acres of which are wood—will be sold on easy terms, or will be exchanged for good property, in or near New-York; price, $5,000. Address K. BENSON, Box No. 168 Post-office, New-York.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Bone Dust, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above property is offered for sale, or will be leased to a desirable tenant for a term of years, together with about seventy acres of land adjoining, in lawn, meadow, pasture and woodland.

Belmont Hall is situated on the summit of Schooley's Mountain, near the Mineral Spring, two miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, and a few miles from the Central Railroad, N. J. The house will comfortably accommodate 250 guests; is furnished throughout in the best manner. On the premises are ten-pin alleys, billiard saloon, laundry, ice house, stables, &c. Possession on 1st April, or before.

For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TWO DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the west bank of the Passaic River, one mile north of Belleville, where there are four churches, schools, &c.; is 25 minutes drive to N. Y. and Erie R., 20 minutes to Newark, and 10 miles to Jersey City and Hoboken; each contains about forty acres in very high state of cultivation, with about 600 and 800 feet river front; one has a large brown-stone two-story house with frame additions; the other, a 1½-story comfortable house, with 8 rooms and other outbuildings; they stand about 400 feet from river and road, with dock privileges for 200 ton vessels. They have fine lawns and plenty ornamental and fruit trees; is in a good neighborhood and very healthy location. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises, or address at Belleville, Essex County, N. J., ISAAC S. VAN WINKLE or HENRY DUNCAN.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY SEAT, 40 acres excellent land, 10 of wood; young orchard bearing; variety of other fruit, easily tilled, on main road; buildings new and large; house convenient, neat, desirable for country residence; handy for City 8 times a-day; 20 miles from New-York; 1 hours' ride in cars from New-York, by New Jersey Central Railroad; terms, lowest, $5,500; buildings could not be built for $3,000; half can remain; also, 8 acres, neat, new cottage and every improvement desirable, near above place; price $900. I am in New-York every Saturday, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at L. McBean's, No 75 Pine-st., up stairs; rest of week at above place; (cut out for reference.) C. A. LEVERIDGE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NORWALK, CONN., FOR SALE—A very desirably-situated and convenient two-story frame dwelling-house, with large kitchen, and six rooms on first floor, four rooms on second story, and finished room in garret; Liddle's heater, Bollhaw's range, gas and fixtures, good and convenient barn, hennery, garden, fruit and ornamental trees, with about two acres of land, well of best water, good cistern, with pump attachment in kitchen. Part of the house furniture, and all the garden and other tools, can be had at a small cost. The above can be exchanged for a suitable dwelling-house in New-York. Apply to, or address B. E. STAATS, No. 233 Pearl-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his carriage and blacksmith shops, situated on the main street, in the village of Huntington, L. I., with all the stock and fixtures. The stand is one of the best in the county, with a business of more than twenty years standing. The buildings are in good repair, being nearly new, and well calculated for the business. Terms favorable. Also, a very neat cottage near the above, with about two acres of land, and a large variety of fruit trees on the premises. For further particulars inquire of C. VAN HORN, No. 70 Beekman-st., New-York City, or of F. G. SAMMIS, Huntington, L. I.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH two acres of land, at Stuyvesant Landing, Columbia County, New-York, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains, being on an elevated position, and is well adapted for a Summer or permanent residence. There is a fine house on it, 45.6 by 54 feet deep, with a piazza extending the whole front. The house has hot and cold water, baths, &c., and contains sixteen rooms. This place is worthy the attention of those who desire a pleasant home in the country. Terms reasonable. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF W. N. SEYmour, Esq., at Yonkers, one mile from the dépôt. Contains in all about 70 acres, but will be divided by disposing of 35 acres, including all the improvements. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and have a great variety of fruit in three large orchards, besides small fruit of almost all kinds. House large and very finely built, containing water, baths, furnace, &c. All the necessary out-buildings for a large farm; greenhouse, ice-house, (filled,) farmer's lodges, &c. Full particulars, with maps and photograph, may be seen at the office of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5; or W. N. SEYMOUR, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Thirty acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The ground is well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also good kitchen garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit-trees, in a thrifty and healthy condition; also many fine ornamental trees about the house. The building and premises generally are in good order, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land, or any part of it, will be let or sold with the building. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BERGEN HILL.—To let or lease for a term of years, the Summer residence of the late Col. James Harrison; the premises consist of a large double two-story and attic frame house, with bath room, hot and cold water, two-story brick stable, cow stable, ice-house, observatory, Summer houses, smoke-house, granary, chicken-house; would be suitable for a Summer garden, being only 1½ miles from the Jersey City or Hoboken Ferries; stages and horse-cars pass every five minutes until 1 o'clock at night. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equalled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York, Narrows and the Ocean; also the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air, and healthy position it cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND—TO RENT—A HOUSE IN good order at Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the New-Brighton Ferry, and close to the Pavillion, and commanding one of the finest views on the Island. Possession can be given at once. The house contains 12 rooms, bath, water-closets, the best of water. Stable, coach house, cow-house, chicken-house, greenhouse, vegetable and fruit garden, asparagus bed, peach pear and plum trees. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st. No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE premises known as the Stamford Female Seminary. House large and suitable for a Summer hotel or similar purpose. Lot about 1½ acres, with fruit and ornamental trees and barn. If not previously disposed of the above will be sold by public auction on THURSDAY, 15th March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Terms and conditions at time of sale. Apply to W. J. MINOR, Stamford, or A. PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¼ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 50x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 23½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE MOST DEsirable country seat in the village of Geneva, N. Y., beautifully situated on the banks of Seneca Lake; house large, supplied with gas fixtures, marble mantles, &c., surrounded by 4 acres of tastefully-ornamented grounds, with 17 acres adjoining. Will be sold low, or will be exchanged for property easy of access from New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No 35 Wall-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A DEsirable country residence, in Orange, N. J., within four minutes' walk of the Brick Church Dépôt, consisting of a modern built house and grounds handsomely laid out in flower and vegetable garden, with a great variety of shrubbery, fruit, &c. Inquire of C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 397 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A small cottage house, three-quarters of a mile from the dépôt; time, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; elevated and healthy; seven trains daily. Apply to WM. LODGE, Jr., on the premises; or Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Broadway. Rent low for Summer season or per annum.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 26 acres, on mountain side and near to dépôt; first-class buildings and improvements, and pure soft spring water introduced throughout; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain; fruit in abundance. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A well-furnished house, beautifully situated immediately on the Narrows, with stable, garden, and all things necessary for a delightful residence. Any person desiring such a place will do well to examine the premises, as the position cannot be surpassed. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 1½ MILES east of the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings, and 3½ miles north of the railroad station at Yonkers. For particulars apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

YONKERS.—ON BELL-PLACE, FOR SALE OR to let, a first-class new brick house; 12 large rooms; finished with all the modern improvements; lot 75x150 feet; four minutes' walk from the dépôt, and commanding a splendid view of the river and village; price $9,000; rent $850. Apply to F. S. MILES, No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT on the premises, near the dépôt.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE RESIDENCES IN the village of Dobbs' Ferry, Hudson River, $3,500, $4 000, $4,500. Also, three large country seats, all fine views, and equal advantages to any on the River. W. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 51 Liberty-st., or Dobbs' Ferry.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE COUNTRY residence in Greenwich, Conn., one acre of ground, carriage house, garden, &c; modern built, and will be let furnished or unfurnished. Price $4,500, or will rent for $300 unfurnished, or $500 furnished. Address COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE country mansion of the late Garret Green, deceased, situated in Elizabeth, New Jersey, with about 16 acres of land under high cultivation, great variety of grafted fruit trees among which are about 160 pear trees, shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c.; superior garden, all the beds bordered with boxwood and arbor vitæ, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, and other garden fruit, in great abundance. The situation is the highest and healthiest portion of the town. The house is 36 by 36 and 23 by 50, erected in the most substantial manner, and has all the modern improvements. The first and second floors contain 15 rooms, (large,) and numerous pantries closets, storerooms, bath-room, with hot and cold water, and water-closet; 6 rooms in attic; house warmed throughout with best hot-air furnace; marble mantels and marble washstands, with water introduced on all the floors; a good cemented cellar under the whole house; range in kitchen, copper boiler, sinks, &c.; out buildings in good order, and consist of a large barn, two carriage-houses crib, poultry-house, gardener's cottage, shop and ice-house. Distance one hour from New-York, per boat or rail. Commutation $55 per year. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, corner of Horatio and West sts., or to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 208 Broadway, or at his real estate office, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

A COUNTRY PLACE TO LET IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Consisting of a comfortable two-story house, in good order, within seven minutes' ride of railroad dépôt and pleasantly situated in one of the healthiest and most retired streets in the town, containing five good bed-rooms on the upper, and four neat parlors and wide hall on the lower story, with kitchen, having range, water, hot and cold, cellars, pantries, &c., &c., underneath; has a fine garden, orchard, 16 acres of fine rich land, barns, cow, carriage wood and hen houses attached; delicious spring and plenty of cistern water at the door; is distant only 1½ hours by M. & E. R. R. from the City, which can be reached frequently during the day by early and late trains. Rent low, to a good tenant. For further particulars, address Box No. 3,894 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—LAND, 21 ACRES—ONE OF THE most desirable locations in Westchester County for a country seat, 16 miles from New-York, and within ½ a mile of a dépôt where 14 trains a day pass to and from the City. Other lands in any quantity desired.

RESIDENCE—A fine modern-built house, 27x43, wing 24x35 22 finished rooms and 14 pantries, with five acres of very fine land, fruit &c. Apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, or inquire of J. O STEVENS, No. 38 William-st., third floor, COUDERT'S Office, Merchants' Exchange.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS ELEgant country residence is on the Connecticut River, 4 hours from New-York, and is situated on the skirts of a beautiful grove, on an eminence commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. The buildings are of stone, 2½ stories high, containing all the modern improvements, handsomely frescoed and finished in the very best style. As much land may be had as desired. Will be sold very low, on easy terms. Address
F. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, pleasantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. R. DURKEE, 161 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST MORRISANIA, A BASEment and two-story house and one acre of ground; the house contains 11 rooms, built in a good manner for the owner's use; carriage-house and a good well of water; yard ornamented with fruit trees, and a fine view of the surrounding country; will be sold cheap. For terms inquire at Lawrence Moulding Mill, 2d-av. and 53d-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the dépôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the dépôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A HOUSE CONtaining 13 rooms, with all modern improvements; fine shade and fruit trees; grape arbor and stable; lot 62½x140; price, $5,000; only $1,000 down. Also, two larger houses; splendid locations. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st., or JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 acres, two miles from the dépôt, City of Rahway, N. J. It is a most desirable place for a business man; cars run hourly, buildings large and in good order, location remarkably healthy; three apple and one peach orchard. It is unincumbered, and will be sold or exchanged for good paying property. Price $12,000. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

TO LET—IN SOUTH YONKERS, NEAR SPUYTEN Duyvel, two or three furnished cottages, with every convenience, and in the midst of extensive grounds; very accessible to the City, with every convenience for gentlemen's families. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to dépôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET IN HASTINGS—THREE COTTAGES, eligibly situated, $250 to $300, with stables, garden, &c.
M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LANDLORDS
AND OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND HOUSE-AGENT,
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can let to first-class tenants one-half the Island of Manhattan—in houses—at rents from $500 to $1,000 a year.
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R. W. Lowber, No. 61 Wall-st., N. Y.
Wm. H. Leggett, Esq., No. 9 East 16th-st., N. Y.
Crystal & Donohue, No 226 Pearl-st., N. Y.
Jordan L. Mott. No. 264 Water-st., N. Y.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET.
A large number of houses of various styles.
ALSO,
Numerous parts of houses, to suit all applicants.
Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY, STONE, HIGH BASEment house, Lamartine-place, 29th-st.; furnace, range, gas fixtures, &c.; strictly first-class. Four-story, stone, 34th-st., with furniture, if desired; strictly first-class. Four-story, high stoop, 33d-st.; three-story, 30th-st.; three-story, high basement 43d-st.; three-story, high basement, 24th-st.; three-story, high basement, 35th-st; various others, all at low rents to good tenants; no others wanted. Some parts of good houses, stores, floors, &c., at the old place, well known as No. 375 9th-av., J. E. HATCH, or LEWIS BENTON, No. 9 Nassau-st. Those having property to let, or wishing to hire, should call. References unquestionable.

TO LET—THE STORE AND HOUSE, NO. 1,092 Broadway, corner of 32d-st., one of the best stands for the grocery business in the City. Store would be extended the whole depth of the lot to a good tenant. Also two new houses on 31st-st., near 7th-av.; rent $500 each. Also the upper part of house No. 1,086 Broadway. Also several houses at Carmansville and a Hotel on the Hudson River, 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; all the modern improvements; rent, $700. Also, 3-story brown-stone front houses in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $1,000. Also, 4-story brown-stone front houses near 5th-av., in 45th-st.; rent, $1,200. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—AT HUNTER'S Point, L. I., opposite 45th-st., East River, New-York, a large brick building, 16 lots of ground, out-buildings and water privilege; suitable for an iron foundry or any other manufacturing purposes. Inquire of P. ROLLHAUS, No. 260 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling, with saloon parlors and extension, gas, bath, water closets, wash tubs, range, Ridgewood water, &c., No. 42 President-st. Rent $350. Apply at Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM MIDDLE OF April, a completely furnished three-story house in 21st-st. To a desirable tenant it will be rented at a low price. It will not be let except to a private family without children. For further particulars address Box No. 1,088 Post-office.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and 13th av, with bulkhead and water front on the Hudson River to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE MARBLE-front building No. 89 Beekman st., fronting on Cliff and Beekman. Apply at RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, on the first floor.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND HOUSE NO. 15 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute; will be put in order and made to suit a good tenant. Inquire of J. DODGE, No. 19 Warren-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Two lots on West-st., corner of Franklin-st., 20x80 feet; two lots on Franklin-st., in rear of above, 22x100 feet. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORES NO. 105 FULTON AND NO. 56 Ann-st., running through the entire block. Inquire of ALONZO SLOTE, with Treadwell & Co., No. 120 Fulton-st.

TO LET—BROWN STONE HOUSE, HIGH STOOP, on north side of 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; all the modern improvements. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO JEWELERS AND PENCIL-CASE MAKERS, who may want a good factory, with steam power. Those are the finest shops in town, situated at No. 97 Cliff-st. Apply to the jeweler on third floor.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 29 DEPYSTER-ST., between Front and South. Apply to H. AIKMAN, No. 89 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A FIRST-class house to a small family, or man and wife preferred. Address TAYLOR, stamp window, Post-Office.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

SHOP TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FIVE-STORY and basement brick building, well lighted, No. 139 Mulberry-st., near Grand, with comfortable dwelling on front. Inquire of J. S. ABRAMS, No. 652 Broadway, or J. C. JOHNSON, No. 36 Howard-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; large rooms, and engine 1,000 horse power. Also, large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. [illegible] SEVENTH-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; contains all the modern improvements and very handsomely located. Also the dwelling part of house No. 79 12th-st., N. W. cor. of 6th-av., well adapted for two families or for a boarding-house, containing 16 rooms. Also to let, the small house S. W. cor. 7th-av. and 12th-st., No. 10. Apply at the office, No. 248 Greenwich-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL STORES.—THE stores Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Spring-st., 66 feet 8 in. front by 66 feet deep; excellent basements under the whole; all connected by large arches; four large vaults in front; very desirable premises for a house doing a large business. Will be leased for three years from the 1st of May next. Apply to the occupants.

TO LET—BASEMENT NO. 64 JOHN-STREET, with cellar and vault, and third loft, southwest corner of John and William sts., 27 by 75 feet. Vacant lot to lease on 33d-st. between 10th and 11th avs. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 PORTLAND-av., near Fulton-av., three-story brick house, gas, &c.; also, No. 104 Ryerson-st., snug cottage, near Myrtle-av. Possession at once. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE ROOM WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—Several small rooms; 2 large basements in Fulton and Gold sts., with power; also, 2 floors at No. 142 Fulton-st., 25x68 feet; 4 rooms 20x30; possession immediately; well lighted and low rents. Apply to A. FREEMAN, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The four-story building No. 11 Park-row. The premises will be altered to suit a good and responsible tenant. Apply to Messrs. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 283 Hudson-st., now occupied for a dry goods store, and well adapted for that business, having all necessary fixtures. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st.

TO LET—A NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS English basement dwelling-house, No 291½ West 19th-st., with all the modern improvements, front and rear stairways. For particulars inquire at No. 58 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 119 Waverley-place, in complete order; gas, Croton water, &c. Possession 1st May. Rent to a good tenant $1,000. Apply to VYSE & SONS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 259 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; house 21x57; replete with all modern improvements, and in perfect order; possession given immediately; rent low to a good tenant. Apply as above.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a pianoforte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewelers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLEY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to
GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE LARGE COMMODIOUS house, containing the modern improvements, water, gas, &c., No. 550 Greenwich-st., near Charlton-st. Apply to WM. A. MARTIN, No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 251 SOUTH-STREET, EXtending to Water-st., (between Pike and Rutgers sts.,) well adapted for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 113 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET, OCcupied for leather and findings for the last five years. Also, workshops in the rear to let. Inquire in the office of the type foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 FRANKFORT-ST., 90 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER ON Canal st., near Broadway, to let by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

WANTED—THE AGENCY OF A FEW HOUSES in Brooklyn, by a young married man, of ability and energy; good security and references given; salary taken out in rent. Address a line to D., Brooklyn Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, CONSISTing of man, and wife and child, (little girl of six,) a small cottage, or part of a house, in which there is but one other small family, (quiet people, and owner or lessee preferred,) up town, near the line of the 2d or 3d av. Railroad, or in Williamsburgh, or any other suburb within one hour of the foot of Houston-st., East River. Possession required by the middle or last of April. Address RUS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—A neatly furnished cottage, within an hour of New-York, for six months from 1st of May, or board in some rural spot for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, where plain but good living can be obtained. Address, with particulars, J. S., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE years, a medium size, with modern improvements, between 20th and 35th sts., Lexington and 7th avs., with privilege of purchasing. If lease is effected a commission will be paid. Address ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, furnished or partly so, situated in a good neighborhood. The rent or a part of it to be taken out in board. The best of reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 4,219 Post-office.

DESK ROOM WANTED—LOCATION BEtween Ann and Duane sts., within one block of Broadway or Chatham sts. Address M. G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address I. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife or two or three single gentlemen, with a suite of rooms on third floor, can be had with a New-England family residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.; house has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 174 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT BOARD AT NO. 10 Neilson-place, within one block of Broadway, and third door from Clinton-place. Several rooms, single or double. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—AT NO. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; a pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—AFTER March 1 or April 1, by a single gentleman. Location near Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry preferred. A pleasant furnished room, with full or partial board, in a private family is desired. The best of reference given. Address, with full particulars, CORYDON, Box No. 1,557 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES board for himself and sister, with a private family, living in a quiet, pleasant street. Full board for the lady. Address, stating terms, locality, &c., T. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office. Undoubted references given.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS WANTED, by an English gentleman, in a family offering agreeable society; pleasant locality indispensable; one hours' ride from the City not objected to; from $8 to $12 per week will be paid. Address, for 4 days, H. A. V., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY, with use of Piano, in a small and strictly private family, where she can feel at home. Terms moderate. References satisfactory. Location, above 14th-st. Address HOME, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily to rent, to two or three single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; breakfast if desired; only a few steps to the stages or cars. References required. Inquire at No. 691 Broadway, dry goods store.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—AT NO. 89 CLINton-place, 8th-st., a furnished room on the second floor, to a gentleman.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE OF Stock for 350 shares of the Brooklyn Central Railroad Company, dated Feb. 4, 1860, No. 283, to O. Charlick; also, one certificate for 110 shares same date, No. 288 to E. B. Litchfield, with power of attorney attached; also, a note for $5 000 dated Feb. 1, 1860, signed by E. B. Litchfield. The transfers of the stock upon the certificates having been stopped, either one is of no value but to the owner. Whoever will return them to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.
O. CHARLICK, 49th-st. and 8th-av.

LOST—BY A LADY, TUESDAY, 21ST INST., A sum of money, about $50 or $60 in bills, supposed to have been dropped from her purse, she thinks in a South-ferry stage, going from No. 59 Broadway to Union-square; getting out west side of the Park in the square; parties finding said money and leaving it at the *Times* Office will be liberally rewarded, and receive the thanks of the lady.

LOST IN BROADWAY—A SMALL POCKETBOOK, with very little money, but papers and a small key, of consequence to the owner. The lady's name and residence being on a card, the finder, by leaving it at No. 25 West 18th-st., will be reasonably rewarded, and no questions asked.

LOST—ON THURSDAY NIGHT, WHILE GOING from London Terrace to 8th av., a MINK VICTORINE. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving the same (which will be described) at No. 248 West 23d-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, A CHECK on the Citizen's Bank of New-York, for $28 50, bearing date Feb. 20th, and drawn by Mr. Edward Anthony, to the order of the Misses MEEKER. The payment of this check has been stopped, therefore all persons are cautioned against receiving it.

PICKED UP ON THE HUDSON RIVER—A small SAIL BOAT, about 12 miles above New-York.
DAVID YATES, Old Bridge, N. J.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Belonging to the estate of John L Tilton, Esq.
On MONDAY, Feb. 27 at 10½ o'clock.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, as above, at the elegant residence No. 152 21st-st., six doors from 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, embracing elegant rosewood parlor suites, 7½-octave rosewood piano-forte, a beautiful instrument; parlor furniture, all in solid rosewood, covered in rich satin brocade and velvet; French vases, Italian bronzes, marble pedestals, paintings, &c., with every description of superb chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture, and beautiful works of art; rich China, glass-ware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement of sale.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON BEDFORD-AVENUE AND ON CLOVE ROAD, BROOKLYN.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BEDFORD-AVENUE—The three-story and attic brown-stone front house on Bedford-av., directly opposite Morton-street, 23x50 feet; lot 23x100. The house has gas, hot and cold water throughout, connecting with sewer, and in perfect order.

Also, two lots on the southeast corner of Bedford-av. and Clymer-st.; each lot 25x100 feet.

CLOVE ROAD—All that certain place or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and known as the Oil-cloth works. For full particulars and map apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON MULBERRY-STREET, WITH CHURCH THEREON.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MULBERRY-ST.—The three valuable lots of ground, together with the substantial brick edifice thereon, Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Mulberry-st., east side, between Grand and Broome sts., and known as the Presbyterian Church, which could be easily altered for business purposes. From the rapid increase in value of property in this vicinity, this sale offers a favorable opportunity for investment. Parties desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the property, as it is the determination of the owners to sell it. Maps of the property and full particulars can be had on application to WM. MATTHEWS, Esq., No. 54 Catharine-st., or JAMES SAMPLE, Esq., No. 45 Catharine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE OF ANDREW ALENDORPH, OF PLANING, TENONING, MORTICING AND MOLDING MACHINES, LUMBER, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 106 Fulton-st. and No. 59 Ann-st., by order of Ingersoll, Assignee; sale to commence at No 106 Fulton-st.: One Stovers & Coffin's Planer; one Fay's tenoning machine; one morticing machine; scroll and circular saws, belting, shafting, &c., together with a quantity of lumber, viz.: Walnut, oak, mahogany, cherry, birch and whitewood, all planed and of different thicknesses; also a quantity of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak veneers, desk-legs, &c.; sale positive. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-AV. AND TWENTIETH-ST., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 3, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

8TH-AV.—The three brick stores and dwellings on the northwest corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st., known as Nos. 195, 197 and 199 8th-av, having a front on the avenue of 56 feet 4 inches, and on 20th-st. of 79 feet 9 inches.

20TH ST.—The brick dwelling and lot of ground in the rear of the above, known as No. 189 West 20th-st., being 20 feet 3 inches in front and 56 feet 4 inches in depth.
JOHN M. KNOX, Referee.
For maps apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE, (TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,) OF NOS. 57 AND 59 PARK-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON PARK-STREET—The two valuable lots, with buildings thereon, Nos. 57 and 59, south side 139.3 east Pearl-st. No. 57 is 20.2 and 22.10x92.9 and 85.8. No. 59 is 18.10 and 41.2x85.8 and 81.5. This property is very valuable for manufacturing or other purposes, owing to the recent widening of streets in its vicinity. WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES ON THIRTY-SECOND-ST., near 8th-av.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

32D STREET—The two four-story English basement houses and lots Nos. 86 and 86½ West 32d-st., near 8th-av. Lots each about 15 feet front, and half the block in depth. Houses 15 by 50; replete with every convenience, and in perfect order.

For full particulars and maps, apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, curtains, mirrors, parlor furniture, chamber furniture, and kitchen-ware.

Also, at 12 o'clock—A small invoice of real Havana cigars, to be sold without reserve. Also, a small lot of meerschaum cigar holders.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.
COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—FRANLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the pleasantly situated two story frame cottage and lot No. 188 Schermerhorn-st.; it is in good order and in a first-rate neighborhood. For terms and particulars inquire of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st., or on the premises.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
3 VALUABLE LOTS ON DUANE-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

DUANE-ST.—The 3 valuable lots, together with the buildings, Nos. 131, 133 and 135 Duane-st., north side, commencing 125 feet west of Church-st., each lot 25 by 75 feet. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 49 LUDLOW-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Referee, the two-story brick house and lot No. 49 Ludlow st., west side, between Grand and Hester-sts.; lot 25x87.6. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CHESTATEE HYDRAULIC COMPANY.—150 shares of the stock of this Company will be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER at the Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, on account of whom it may concern.
R. McDONALD,
Executor of S. Livesey, deceased.

A. S. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 52 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of drawing-room, chamber and dining-room furniture, bronzes, vases, statuary, piano-forte, rosewood suites, &c. Also basement and kitchen furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, FEB. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 195 Court opposite Warren st., Brooklyn. Household furniture, in good order, Brussels carpets and oil cloths, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood bureaus, mahogany sofas, chairs, centre and dining tables, paintings, dinner sets, plated tea set, plated castors, &c.

RECIVEER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF THE powers and office of the undersigned, as Receiver, and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of New-York, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, on the premises, No. 76 West Thirty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the stock and materials, manufactured and not manufactured, gas meters, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, moulds, patterns, outfits, now in my possession, or before said day to come into my possession, as Receiver, appointed such in an action in said Supreme Court, wherein Thomas K. Downing is plaintiff, and Joseph Richards and another defendants. Also the good will of the business formerly carried on at the place aforesaid, being the manufacture and sale of gas meters, to which said business the said property so to be sold appertains.
HENRY A. SAYRE, Receiver.
J. B. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Attorneys of Receiver, No. 111 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1860.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—A WELL-EDUCATED and respectable young man desires to find a party with whom he can have an interest either on shares or salary in the agricultural business. Understands market gardening and fruit-growing practically, and all other branches theoretically; would be a valuable superintendent or foreman for a place of any dimensions, being a good, systematic manager, and well versed in everything connected with the business. Address AGRICULTURIST, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a provision and smoking establishment. The store is located in a central position and has the facilities for doing a large and lucrative business. The ice house (now filled) is capable of containing from 100 to 140 hogsheads. Apply at No. 75 New Canal-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 in a safe and profitable mechanical business in Brooklyn, established in a good location and entirely free from risk, as the sales are exclusively for cash, and with the above amount of capital may be increased to a large amount. Address A. R., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

COAL-YARD AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The above yard has every advantage for doing a large business, and is well established; location one of the best in the City. For particulars address, with real name, Box No. 4,053 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BAZAAR.—$100 WILL BUY THE stock and fixtures of a bazaar, now doing a good business in a thickly-populated neighborhood. It is a great chance to make money. For particulars, apply at No. 115 Roosevelt-st.

SPORTING.

CHALLENGE TO ALL CREATION FOR THE LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST NEWFOUNDLAND AND ST. BERNARD BREED OF DOGS.—Plenty of pups of the same stock from two months to one year old; over distemper; pointers and setters on trial; watch dogs on trial; setter and pointer pups; bull-terrier pups of the purest breed; greyhounds, English and Italian, of the purest breed; King Charles spaniels and hunting spaniels. Also, all the choicest breeds kept for stock purposes. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds; no cure no charge; dogs boarded and trained; dogs cropped in the neatest manner. Gardner's Mange Cure, 37½ cents per bottle; cure for distemper, worms, fits and fleas. Address H. GARDNER, Nos 1,374, 1,376, 1,378, 1,380, 1,382, 1,384, fronting on Broadway and 48th-st.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. HOWE & FERRY, Late S. Raynor, No. 76 Bowery.

THE WRECK OF THE HUNGARIAN.

The Mail Bags Recovered in a Damaged Condition.

TWO BODIES PICKED UP.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 24—Evening.

A dispatch from Ragged Island, 24th, to the Postmaster-General, says that the supplementary mail bags for Canada and New-York have been picked up and are in safety, but in a very damaged state, and are awaiting orders. Postmaster-General WOODGATE has ordered the mails to be brought to Halifax to be arranged, as the bags are burst and the letters torn. The following is the latest news from the scene of the wreck.

BARRINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24—9 P. M.

THOS. NICKERSON informs me that on Monday morning, at 3 o'clock, he saw from the main land a steamer's light. It was stationary for some time, and he supposed a ship had struck on the Horse Race, about two miles off the Cape. It was then seen to move. At daylight a large steamer was seen ashore, with one mast standing. He thinks he saw men on it when it went over, which was soon after daylight. A report has reached me that the steward's pocket-book had been picked up, having some passengers' names for extras. I will inquire into it and report. On Wednesday the body of one small child was found, and yesterday, that of one man, supposed to be a fireman. The Coroner is attending to them. Portions of the mail and cargo are being yet picked up. Anything further transpiring to-night will be telegraphed in the morning.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK HOTEL LIFE.—A Western editor, whose occasions brought him to the Metropolis of the hemisphere in which he exists, returns home to descant in long leaders upon the miseries and mysteries of modern hotels, and to eulogize the inn of other days. It is simple justice to concede to him that the old-fashioned tavern, a place where might be had "entertainment for both man and beast," bears quite as little resemblance to its offspring, the modern hotel, as the honest, pains-taking, gain-getting man of business who occasionally spent the night and ate his breakfast at the former, does to his thriftless son who wastes his inherited wealth in the latter. Good fare, a comfortable bed, and a roaring bar-room fire were the perfection of tavern excellencies once. How different the metropolitan hotel of to-day. Heat from furnace, light from gas, waiters at the touch of bell-spring, reading-room, smoking-room, hot water or cold, flowing as readily at the touch of every guest, as from the ancient rock at the stroke of the prophet's wand, post-office, telegraph, a rattling gong, and two dollars and a half a day, are the inevitable concomitants of hotel-life, as it is now. Nor does there seem to be any limit to the adoption of new expedients for relieving guests from the necessity of the slightest physical exertion for the accomplishment of their wants. The latest illustration of this accommodating tendency of hotel-keepers is the introduction of an elevator to take gouty gentlemen and languid females from the dinner-table to their rooms above, without the intervention of stairs. The human package of dinner or *ennui*, entering an apartment not unlike a cushioned church-pew, finds itself in a few seconds carried to the top of the house by the revolution of a giant screw, to which the car is attached, as smoothly and quietly as many a church-goer hopes that he is gliding up, by the exertion of the priest, to whom as supporting column his faith is hung. We shall next expect to hear of some mechanical contrivance for putting lazy folks to bed, and a crank mill through which they will be run in the morning, to come out washed, cravatted, brushed and combed, ready for the breakfast table, or rather, more probably the breakfast-stuffing machine, which will have taken its place.

LIQUOR-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—The liquor-dealers advertised in the various newspapers, of Friday, that in the evening a meeting would be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, Hester-street, for the purpose of transacting important business. As a natural consequence, and partly owing to the disturbance at the last meeting, all parties were fully represented—some two or three hundred of the fraternity being in attendance. There was much excited talk before the organization, but no violence of any kind was attempted. The President, Mr. PHILIP W. ENGS, occupied the Chair—the meeting being held in the ball-room—and after the minutes were read, an earnest discussion took place, chiefly in relation to the election. There were speeches which drew forth great applause and often loud cheers. The violence at the last meeting was especially condemned by the speakers, much to the gratification of a large majority present, who seemed to be opposed to the use of force in effecting the election of officers. A motion to have the election take place on the 6th of March, was finally carried. Various precautionary measures are to be taken, so that the regular members of the organization, and they alone, shall be permitted to take part in the proceedings, which, it is surmised, will be exceedingly entertaining. During the evening there was a small police force in attendance, for the purpose of preserving order, but fortunately its services were not called into requisition. Present appearances do not indicate that any opposition will be made to the reëlection of Mr. ENGS as President, as both parties regard him favorably, but the control of the treasury seems to be the most desired, and for that there will doubtless be a desperate struggle.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ADRIATIC.—The steamship *Adriatic*, which was originally built for the Collins Line, but which was lately purchased by the North-Atlantic Steamship Company, returned to this City yesterday morning from a three days trial-trip at sea, to test the value of alterations which have been made in her engines. There has always been some difficulty with the working of the valve gear, which was attached to the engines at the time of their construction, and Messrs. HENRY B. RENWICK, W. C. EVERETT, of the Novelty Works, and MYERS CORNELL, of the Morgan Iron Works, on being advised with, recommended an entirely different arrangement. The result of the trial trip demonstrated that the alteration which these gentlemen proposed, and which were carried into effect at the Novelty Iron Works, under the superintendence of Mr. EVERETT, have removed every obstacle to the efficient working of the engines. The greatest number of revolutions which they made per minute was 17, while the vessel was going at 16 knots per hour, under a pressure of 20 lbs. of steam. She came from Sandy Hook to her wharf at Canal-street in 1 hour and 20 minutes. The severe southeast gale which prevailed during the greater part of three days which the vessel was absent from the City gave an excellent opportunity of testing the engines in every manner.

ARREST FOR OBSTRUCTING THE MAILS.—ADAM GANDER, an officer of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was arrested yesterday and brought before Commissioner WHITE, by one of the Deputy U. S. Marshals, upon a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner MORTON, charging him with having obstructed the United States mail. This officer, who is one of the City Hall squad, is stationed at the junction of Fulton-street and Broadway to keep the thoroughfare from becoming blocked, and to protect pedestrians who may desire to cross the street, from careless drivers. While in the discharge of this duty a small one-horse, two-wheeled vehicle, which the officer supposed was a "Tobacco cart," dashed into the crowd and insisted upon passing on the left-hand side. The Officer directed the youth who sat on the box to drive in another direction, but he not only refused (so says the Officer) to comply, but abused him for his pains. Not knowing that he was a mail-carrier, he arrested the delinquent, and took him to the Station-house. The result was a complaint against the Officer of having obstructed the mails. Sergt. WARLOW appeared, and gave bail for the Officer's appearance to answer at 1 o'clock to-day.

REMNANT OF THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The Regiment of New-York Volunteers, which was raised in this City during the war with Mexico, and performed hard service during the campaign, originally consisted of 806 men. Of the whole number, but 160 survive. Many died in Mexico, and others have been swept away by the ravages of disease. Nearly all who returned from the war brought with them constitutions broken by exposure and suffering, and those who still survive are represented to be in a very destitute condition. It is asserted, on their behalf, that the pension of $12 per month, voted by the Legislature some nine years since, has been permitted to fall into arrear for the past two years, through some unexplained mistake, and that there is a balance of $156 now due to each man. An appeal has been made to the Legislature for the resumption of payments, backed by strong testimony of the necessitous state of the petitioners. Comparatively few of the survivors of the Regiment have found steady employment, while others are incapable of putting forth exertions to gain a livelihood, and are in imminent peril of becoming a charge upon the Almshouse Department.

THE KENTUCKY MARTYRS AGAIN.—Rev. J. A. R. ROGERS, one of the seventeen citizens recently expelled from Kentucky by a mob, for their supposed Anti-Slavery proclivities, delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, last evening, a lecture upon Southern Christianity, the prospects of Freedom there, and the incidents connected with the expulsion of himself and his brethren from their field of labor. The discourse was substantially the same as that given by Mr. ROGERS at the Twenty-eighth-street Baptist Church, last week, previously reported in the TIMES.

EXPENSIVE WEED.—A gentleman who resides in this City, while *en route* for Philadelphia, from Washington, on the 3:29 train, on Wednesday, accompanied by his wife, when at Kendall Green Station took from his pocket what he supposed was a piece of tobacco, but which proved to be a roll of bank notes, amounting to $250. Before he could remedy the mistake, his wife snatched the supposed tobacco from his fingers and playfully threw it from the window. The train was the through express, and the conductor could not stop. The loser of the "weed" went on to Philadelphia, and returned in the 5:20 train to look up the money, with what success we have not heard.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—A regular meeting of this Society was held at their rooms, No. 554 Broadway, on Tuesday evening. The object of the meeting was to elect corresponding members, and to decide upon the best means to increase the extent and influence of the fraternity. After the usual exercises, the meeting adjourned. The Delta Kappa Epsilon was founded in 1844 at Yale College, and its most flourishing Chapters are at that College and Kenyon. The fraternity has lately revised its Constitution, and changed its grip, and it is confidently expected by its members that it will soon be in quite a flourishing condition.

ALL THE STREETS OF THE CITY TO BE CLEANED.—The Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, have entered into a conditional agreement with Mr. ROBT. A. SMITH, of Sweeping Machine notoriety, to clean all the streets of the City, and to remove ashes and garbage, by the week, at the rate of $300,000 a year. Mr. SMITH is to commence on Monday. He thinks it will take three or four weeks to thoroughly clean the City. After that all the streets are to be swept by him as often as the City Inspector shall direct.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—JOHN HEARN, who resides in West Broadway, while riding in Brooklyn last evening, was thrown from a wagon and was seriously injured. He was brought home by two friends, who were with him at the time of the accident, bu who were not injured.

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN NEW-YORK.—Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, will speak at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, on questions of National Politics. His arrival in the City on the 27th inst. is anticipated.

BUILDING UP TOWN.—There are one hundred and eighty dwelling-houses, mostly brown-stone fronts, in progress of erection in the Nineteenth Ward.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. GAZZANIGA made her farewell appearance in grand opera last night, playing *Saffo*, (in the work of that name,) a part which she has made exclusively her own. The career of this truly great *artiste* since her arrival in America has been one round of unvarying successes. Unlike most popular favorites, her position was at first disputed, both by the Press and the public. It was objected that she could not *sing*, in the technical sense of the term, but admitted on all hands that she had moments of true inspiration. We are disposed to regard this estimate of Mme. GAZZANIGA's powers as the real secret of her continued popularity. There was nothing extravagant about it, and the lady not being burdened with a fictitious reputation, like so many of our prima donnas, was always capable of a higher flight. There cannot be a doubt that, as a sensational singer of the true Italian dramatic school, she has had no superior here. With a presence singularly pleasing, and a voice which, if not thoroughly fresh, has certainly vastly improved during her stay on our shores, Mme. GAZZANIGA has given to certain characters an impress of individuality which will not speedily be forgotton. Of the truly grand lyric artists who have purpose in what they do, she is the last. For the moment, at least, we must depend on singers merely, and gather our pleasures from the wonderful rather than the sublime. After a brief adieu to-morrow, at the *matinée*, Mme. GAZZANIGA proceeds on a concert tour, and subsequently will play an engagement in New-Orleans. It is hard to lose an *artiste* on whom we could always depend for a moment of exquisite pleasure, but the fiat has gone forth, and the magnates of the Academy are inexorable.

The performance last evening was a good one, and but little inferior to the best representations we have had of the opera. The cast was, of course, different in many respects to what we had under Mr. MARETZEK; the leading characters were, however, the same, and Madame GAZZANIGA and Signor BRIGNOLI exerted themselves to the greatest possible advantage. Madame STRAKOSCH, who sang the part of *Clemane*, and who is certainly one of the most reliable and willing artists in the country, contributed in a marked degree to the pleasures of the evening. The least acceptable change was in the *Alcandro* of Signor FERRI, who approached a degree of lameness that was quite startling in its way. Between the first and second acts Mr. MUZIO's overture in E and the Garibaldi Rataplan were performed. The house was thoroughly appreciative, and tendered all the compliments to Madame GAZZANIGA that delicacy and kindliness could suggest.

There will be a grand *matinée* to-day, and a rare combination of artists and operas. The entire opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" is the opening feature, and will be followed by acts from "Der Freischutz" and "La Favorita." On Sunday there will be a black-coated performance of "Il Poliuto"—converted for this occasion into an oratorio.

Coroners' Inquests.

PROBABLY A FATAL ASSAULT.

Coroner JACKMAN was notified yesterday to take the *ante-mortem* deposition of JOHN DUNN, a young man 20 years of age, who is alleged to have been so badly beaten about the head on the night of the 10th inst. that his life is despaired of. The father of the young man is a plasterer by occupation, and also proprietor of a small grocery store at No. 235 East Twentieth-street, of which his son has taken charge. Some time ago some of the elder DUNN's tools were stolen from his store, and they are alleged to have been found in the possession of one J. MULNAHAN. Since this occurrence there has been unpleasant feeling between the parties, and it is charged that MULNAHAN, with a party of his friends, entered the grocery of Mr. DUNN, during his absence, and inflicted the injuries upon his son. The names of the suspected parties are all known, but as the Coroner intends making a further investigation of the matter it is not expedient to give them to the public at present.

A FATAL FALL.

EMMA OVELHART, a child, 3 years of age, fell from the fifth-story window of house No. 199 Rivington-street, to the sidewalk, on Thursday evening, and was instantly killed. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body.

BURNED TO DEATH.

On the 2d inst., ROSA KANE, an Irishwoman, 41 years of age, was seriously burned in consequence of her clothes having taken fire at a grate. She was admitted to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, but her injuries resulted in her death yesterday. The circumstances of the case were investigated by Coroner GAMBLE.

Police Reports.

UNPROFITABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

A number of petty swindles have been perpetrated recently upon residents of the West side of the City, by two men who represented themselves as carriers for a California Express Company having its office at No. 5 Bowling-green. The rogues, with a sleigh well filled with packages, would drive up before the house of the intended victim, and, while one remained in the vehicle, his confederate would present a letter to the person who answered his summons at the door, and demand the payment of twenty-five cents. A few days since, one of the fictitious missives was left at the residence of Mr. Charles Anderson, a Clerk in the office of the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor, which purported to have come from California, and contained the information, from the executors of an estate in San Francisco, that a note of hand given by Mr. Anderson had been found among the effects of deceased, and that it had been forwarded to the Park Bank for collection. Upon inquiry at the Bank, however, the statement of the letter was found to be fabulous, and further investigation revealed the fact that no Express Company has an office at No. 5 Bowling-green. The Police have been notified by several parties who have been swindled by these rogues.

MORE SPURIOUS MONEY.

Early last evening information was received at the Police Head-quarters that worthless $5 bills on the Safety Fund Bank of Boston, Mass., were in circulation. The bust of Henry Clay and figure 5 occupy the left hand corner, and a man with basket of corn and figure 5 are on the right hand corner of the bill. There is no such bank in Boston, and the bill is altered from the Thames Bank of Laurel, Indiana. The Tenth Precinct Police arrested a German, named William Creitmeyer, for having passed one of the bills at the Volks Garden in the Bowery.

Police Commissioners.

ALMOST A RESIGNATION BY SUPERINTENDENT PILSBURY—MEETING OF THE BOARD.

It was extensively rumored that at the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, General Superintendent PILSBURY would send in his resignation. The expected event, however, did not take place, although in certain contingencies the rumor would have proven to be well founded, as a written resignation was in the hands of one of the Commissioners, to be presented in case certain action was taken by the Board.

It will be recollected that a short time since the Board so altered the rules and regulations as to place the power of detailing and transferring officers with a Committee of the Board, thus depriving Mr. PILSBURY of one of his chief executive duties. The Commissioners who voted for this radical change in the manner of conducting affairs were Mayor WOOD and Messrs. BOWEN, STRANAHAN and STILLMAN. Those who voted against the change were Messrs. POWELL, Judge ULSHOEFFER and Mr. BAILEY. It was generally understood at the time that the entire proceeding was instigated by Mayor WOOD, in consequence of the refusal of Mr. PILSBURY to make such an entire change in the *personnel* of the City Hall force as would in the opinion of the Superintendent materially affect its efficiency.

The operation of the new plan is precisely that of which Superintendent TALMADGE complained, and in consequence of which he declined to continue in the office further. His complaint was, that he was of no more consequence in the office than a mere clerk, as the Commissioners assumed the right to perform all the executive duties. When Mr. PILSBURY took the office he stipulated that he should have authority as well as responsibility, and therefore the power was vested in him, of which he has lately been deprived. The Commissioners, it is charged, have detailed men when he had discharged them for cause, and removed them from places that they were well calculated to fill. Mr. PILSBURY found that he was a mere cipher. Having no authority, he could command no respect. Men having political influence with the Committee, or members of it, could get detailed, irrespective of the wish of the Superintendent, who, in his capacity of chief executive officer, was in a measure responsible for them. Mr. PILSBURY's first impulse, it is said, was to resign the office in which the action of the Board proposed to make him a mere automaton. But the counsel of friends—and some of them in high office—prevailed upon him to wait. Yesterday, however, the general impression prevailed that the Board would take some action in the matter—either to confirm or rescind their former action. Mr. PILSBURY, therefore, as the Reporters learn from a member of the Board, placed his resignation in the hands of Mayor POWELL, to be presented should a vote be taken with the result sustaining the previous action.

The session, however, passed without any reference to the matter and the resignation was not presented. But the subject is not at rest yet, for the Superintendent will doubtless insist upon either an acceptance of the resignation or the rescinding of the offensive measure. It is rumored that some action may be taken by the Legislature, or some compromise be made which will settle the question amicably for all parties.

It is but fair to state that the Commissioners who want to vest in the Board the power of detailing and transferring officers are of the opinion that Mr. PILSBURY has heretofore exercised his prerogative pretty rigorously. The Board, however, has always reserved the power to review the action of the Superintendent.

At the meeting yesterday, which lasted an unusually long time, Officers B. Mulholland, C. A. Howe, M. Doran, T. Riley, J. Carroll, Hogan and Costello, of the old force, were reinstated.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Reception in New-York.

In anticipation of the return of the Regiment extensive preparations were made in the City for giving them a hearty reception. As it was expected that they would arrive here between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday, the Twelfth Regiment, under command of Col. BUTTERFIELD, and the Ninth, under Col. VAN BUREN, were ordered to form on Broome and Spring streets at 6 o'clock A. M. That portion of the Seventh Regiment which did not make the jaunt to Washington also joined in the parade, and by 9 o'clock all the Regiments were in the Park "armed and equipped as the law directs." Owing to the early hour at which they were ordered to assemble, there was some tardiness in forming the lines, but it occasioned no harm, inasmuch as dispatches had been received during the night by Col. BUTTERFIELD, stating that the long train required for the Seventh Regiment caused much delay on the railroads, and that the Regiment would not arrive in the City until after the time telegraphed before. On the strength of these dispatches, the Regiments were dismissed until 11 o'clock, at which time they reassembled and marched down Broadway to Cortlandt-street, the Twelfth Regiment leading, the Ninth next, while the *domestic* Seventh, under Col. DURYEA, brought up the rear. After turning down Cortlandt-street, they formed on the side of the street to await the coming of the travelers.

Meanwhile the citizens were not idle. Flags were displayed on all the public buildings, heads of all descriptions and sizes filled the open windows, while the side-walks and all available standing-places were filled with anxious spectators. An ample opportunity was afforded for the exercise of that best of virtues, Patience, for it was not till 11½ o'clock that the ferry-boat containing the National Guard put out from the slip at Jersey City. As if to mock the anxiety of those who were waiting on the dock, the boat stopped for about five minutes in the middle of the stream, which was explained by the fact that it was well supplied with edibles and potables for the wearied excursionists. Upon the arrival of the latter at the dock on this side of the river, they were greeted with a salute, and with hearty cheers, the number whereof was innumerable. It is, perhaps, needless to add that the cheers were returned with a good will.

The Regiment marched up Cortlandt-street, amid the applause of the crowd that had gathered about, to the Merchants' Hotel, where they passed the Regiments that had turned out to receive them, each giving the other the usual military salute. Upon reaching Broadway, the Seventh drew up on the eastern side of the street, until the escort, in turn, had passed them, when they fell in the rear. The whole company, numbering nearly fifteen hundred men, then marched up Broadway and Chatham-street, and through the eastern gate of the Park to Broadway again. As they passed through the Park they were reviewed by his Honor the Mayor, and honored with a salute by Company F, of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, under the command of Capt. MCMAHON.

The scene on Broadway was more after the character of a festival than of a simple Friday in Lent, and we doubt not a stranger would have thought that the New-Yorkers were, at least, holding high Carnival. On the regiments marched, amid the plaudits of the multitudes who lined the sidewalks, and the waving of handkerchiefs from the windows by hands not used to war. But the longest day must have an end, so the most brilliant parade must halt at last. At the corner of Astor-place and Broadway the regiments were dismissed, and the several companies filed off to their respective head-quarters. The reception, though somewhat of an extempore affair, was very brilliant, and, perhaps, almost as gratifying as the private reception of each soldier in his own home.

We should add that Col DURYEA, while he cordially acknowledged the courtesy of Col. BUTTERFIELD in tendering him the command of the escort, declined to accept it on the ground that he was not entitled to such an honor.

Touching the discomforts of the Regiment in Washington, the *Star* newspaper of that city has the following:

"We hear that many members of this admirable corps express themselves much disappointed with their reception here, after being especially invited by committees of Congress to participate in the proceedings of yesterday. Thus, at a moment's notice, and at heavy expense to themselves, they left New-York, and were not assigned "the right" of the procession; nor were any of their officers invited to places upon the stand while the ceremonies of the occasion were in progress. Again, no ball or reception—usual on such occasions—has taken place in compliment to them. Such are the allegations.

Now we are very sure that no disrepect towards them was designed. The late hour at which they reached Washington—after all the arrangements for the procession were made—accounts for the failure to tender them a position on the right. The terrible state of the weather, the awful crowd around the Statue, and the confusion growing out of those things, were doubtless the cause why the duty of inviting their field officers upon the stand was forgotten.

It was not known here that the regiment designed favoring us with their presence sufficiently long beforehand to permit the District military to get up a ball, or indeed any other entertainment than the bountiful collation for two thousand souls which was duly spread out in the District Armory. The delay that took place in the inauguration of the statue prevented the visiting military from eating their dinner there, as was intended; turning that entertainment into a very desultory supper party, and defeating the purpose of making it the occasion of complimenting the Seventh Regiment and the rest of the troops from a distance attending, according to their deserts. We are very sure that all here interested in the proceedings of yesterday heartily thank all the soldiery from other points participating, for their attendance, and are disposed to do their best to render their visitors as comfortable and happy as possible."

Religious Intelligence.

SUNDAY SERVICES IN THE VARIOUS CITY CHURCHES.

Religious services will be held in the following placas to-morrow. We give a list of the subjects to be treated in the sermons and discourses, so that those who have not any fixed place of worship may hear what interests them most.

There will be an interesting meeting at Cooper Institute at 7½ o'clock Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Sabbath Committee. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. HOGE and Bishop JANES, and the Secretary will give an account of the progress of the movement for the better observance of the Sabbath.

The Death and Burial of Christ will be the subject of the last of a series of lectures, in the evening, at the Fourth Associate Reform Church, corner of Houston and Thompson streets.

Those calling themselves the Holy Brethren will have services at Cooper Institute, Room No. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

It is expected that Rev. Dr. WYLIE, of Philadelphia, will preach before the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Twelfth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

The first of a series of discourses on Antediluvian Portraits will be delivered by Rev. J. B. DUNN, at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, at 7½ o'clock. Adam will be the subject of the first discourse.

The Missionary Society of the Sabbath Schools of the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, will be addressed by Rev. C. C. GOSS, Sabbath School Missionary, to-morrow evening.

Rev. J. LEYBURN, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, morning and evening.

Rev. MOSES BALLOU will preach in the Bleecker-street Church, to-morrow evening, on Death and the Life After Death.

An adjourned meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Association of the Pacific-street Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in the evening, when Wm. C. PRIME, Esq., will deliver an address.

Rev. Dr. G. PECK, of the Wyoming Conference, will speak in the Forty-third-street M. E. Church to-morrow evening.

Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach to the Christian Association, in Bleecker building, morning and afternoon.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will speak at Dodworth Hall, morning and evening.

"The New Heavens and the New Earth" will be Rev. Dr. MCCARTEE's subject in the morning, at Westminster Church, in Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A number of persons will be baptized at the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford streets, to-morrow evening.

Rev. W. P. TILDEN, of Fitchburgh, Mass., will preach in the Universalist Church, Grove-street, Jersey City, morning and evening.

Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, of Hartford, Conn., will preach in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, in the evening.

There will be religious services at the Inebriate's Home, No. 154 Chatham-street, in the morning, and a temperance meeting in the evening.

Rev. J. SANDERSON will preach in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, between Fourth and Madison avenues, in the evening.

Rev. Dr. LEWIS will preach his closing sermon in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, in the morning.

Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, Sunday evening.

On Sunday evening, Rev. Dr. NEWELL will discourse upon the Moral Maniac in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church.

Rev. R. H. SEELEY, late Pastor of the American Church in Paris, will preach in the Church in Pierrepont-street, near Monro-place, Brooklyn, morning and evening.

Rev. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS, lately from Ireland, will preach in Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, in the morning; in the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton-streets, at 3 P. M., and in Dr. ASA D. SMITH's Church, Fourteenth-street, corner Second-avenue, in the evening.

Rev. E. L. JANES will preach in the John-street M. E. Church, morning and evening.

Rev. Q. ELMONDORF, of Saugerties, will preach in First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, morning and evening.

Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak in Hope Chapel, afternoon and evening.

"Jesus as a Representative of Human Nature," will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, in the evening.

The Pennsylvania Opposition Convention.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES — WHY GEN. CAMERON WILL MAKE A GOOD PRESIDENT.

The People's State Convention of Pennsylvania, which was in session at Harrisburg on Wednesday and Thursday, adopted the following resolutions by acclamation:

The people of Pennsylvania, assembled in Convention at Harrisburgh, on the birthday of the Father of his Country, hereby nominate Gen. SIMON CAMERON for President of the United States.

This act is not done hastily, nor without consideration of all its consequences, and of all the issues involved in the present momentous struggle for the highest office in the gift of this great nation.

The reasons which have influenced us in coming to the conclusion we have reached, we now present to our fellow-citizens:

General CAMERON is *the only man*, so far as we can see, of all those now mentioned for the Presidency, who can unite the entire body of people who are opposed to the present corrupt and disgraceful Administration. That a majority of the nation are opposed to it we fully believe; but there is imminent danger, from the want, not of strength, but of union, of a failure to elect any man who will be an honor to the country. It is very clear that any candidate who, on the one hand, is considered ultra or extravagant in his views, or who, on the other, would be considered as untrue to his principles of liberty, which are the very pulsations of a freeman's heart, could not command the suffrages of the united Opposition. The man who will be elected must be able to carry Pennsylvania and the States which lie west of it, while, at the same time there must be nothing in his character or history which will prevent his being received with entire cordiality by the Eastern States, by New-York, and by the Northwest. We are unable to name any statesman who combines these requisites except the man of our choice. For more than half a century no President has been elected without the vote of Pennsylvania. The loss of this State and that of the others to which we have adverted, was the cause of our defeat at the last election. Let us learn wisdom by experience.

2. That Gen. CAMERON's name is a tower of strength in Pennsylvania, appears from our action to-day. But the causes of it are not obscure. He has been the early and unwavering friend of every measure calculated to develope the resources of the State and protect its domestic industry. Not a mile of canal has been dug, nor a section of railroad constructed, in which he has not taken an interest. In bringing the iron and the coal from their mines, and making them productive and useful, he has been constantly active; and to no man more than to Gen. CAMERON can we confidently look for the restoration of the cheerful hum of neglected industry in this old Commonwealth, by nature so highly favored. A Pennsylvanian's heart is in him, and no man dare say that he has not constantly and unwaveringly given his best energies to her welfare. And she, as is fitting, now presents him to the nation—his faithfulness to her is a pledge that he will be faithful to the whole country.

3. We present Gen. CAMERON to the people as a national man in the best and highest sense. With some persons national character means only subserviency to an aristocracy who are content to live in ease on the sweat of the brows of men, whom they look down upon as their inferiors, only made to be perpetually servile. Gen. CAMERON believes in no such nationality. He is a self-made man. He not only believes in free labor in others, but he has exemplified it in his own life. Possessed at first of only an honest name, derived from a virtuous and not undistinguished ancestry, having only a strong arm and a clear brain, he has himself gained by his own manly exertions every step of his way. He can sympathize by experience, with all classes of his fellow men. He has shown his ability to govern others by first governing himself. He has never sought a station which he has not gained; he has never failed in any undertaking which he seriously essayed. He has been equal to every station he has reached, and he knows himself so thoroughly that he will accept nothing for which he is not fully qualified. In regard to that great question now before the American people, and on which all men have a right to demand a frank expression of opinion—the extension of Slavery—Gen. CAMERON's record is clear. Against the earnest pleadings of personal friends high in position, he voted for the Wilmot proviso. Everywhere and at all times he has been on this subject a thorough Pennsylvanian. This State, the first to abolish Slavery, in her great emancipation law, passed in 1780, seven years before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, used the following remarkable language: "We conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power to extend a portion of that freedom to others which hath been extended to us, and release them from that state of thraldom to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing, as much as possible, the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the authority of the King of Great Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and also in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from the estate of unconditional submission, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Great Britain"—they proceeded to pass an emancipation law.

In these noble sentiments, Gen. CAMERON has ever concurred. While maintaining the absolute right of every State to manage its own domestic affairs, to adopt and control its own institutions, without interference from any quarter, he has inflexibly resisted all attempts to extend Slavery, believing that its influence is always deleterious to the prosperity of any State where it is established. At the same time, he is an earnest and cordial friend of the Union and the Constitution, under which it was formed. But while upholding these principles, he has never yielded anything to arrogance or assumption. He has calmly maintained the rights of his own State, understanding well that great principle, that if we would have others respect us we must respect ourselves.

We ask with confidence then, in what respect Gen. CAMERON fails in meeting the precise want of this time? Strong as adamant at home; capable of carrying the States esteemed as doubtful in this contest; without one characteristic which is obnoxious to the opposition party in any quarter; a man ever calm, cool, able, clear, successful, patriotic, we ask his nomination by the National Convention as the certain presage of his election by the people of the United States.

Democratic Convention in Baltimore.

CONTEST BETWEEN THE DOUGLAS AND ANTI-DOUGLAS FACTIONS.

From the Baltimore Sun, Feb. 24.

The delegates from the twelve upper wards of the city, composing the Fourth Congressional District, assembled last evening at Rechabite Hall for the purpose of choosing two delegates to the Charleston Convention. The Convention was called to meet at 7½ o'clock, but about ten minutes before that time, Mr. JOHN S. WRIGHT, of the Eleventh Ward, moved that Mr. T. JOSEPH ROGERS, of the Tenth Ward, take the chair. This was a move on the part of the Douglas men, and caused no little excitement and confusion, the anti-Douglas party contending that the hour for meeting had not arrived. Amidst much excitement, Mr. JOHN HOFFMAN, of the Eighteenth Ward, was nominated and declared elected Chairman. This was followed by another motion that Mr. ROGERS be declared Chairman. Each gentleman took a seat as presiding officer, when a motion was made and carried that the chair appoint a Committee on Credentials—whereupon Mr. HOFFMAN appointed JAMES A. L. MCCLURE, JAMES A. BRUCE, of the Fifteenth Ward, and WM. T. MARKLAND of the Sixteenth Ward, said Committee.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at 11 o'clock this morning at Rechabite Hall. The Douglasites claim, however, that it was only the Anti-Douglasites that adjourned, and the Douglas men kept up a meeting on their own hook, and elected ROBERT J. BRENT and THOMAS M. LANAHAN, Esqs., Delegates to the Charleston Convention. Mr. JOHN BOWEN was the Secretary of the Anti-Douglas meeting, and Mr. JOHN MCELROY Secretary of the Douglas meeting. The dispute about the organization, it appears, originated from the fact that the Anti-Douglas or Administration men claim the delegates from the Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards, and the Douglas men those from the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Two seats of those from the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, however, are contested, and the Anti-Douglas men contend that the contested seats should be disposed of before choosing delegates to Charleston. The Douglas men adopted, subsequently, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Charleston Convention by the Democratic Fourth Congressional Convention, assembled in Rechabite Hall, on Thursday evening, 23d February, 1860, are instructed to go for the most available man presented to that Convention, as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the United States; and whilst having the greatest respect for Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, we still wish our delegates to go there unpledged.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE GYMNASIUM.—The project of a Gymnasium originated by the Young Men's Christian Association, is progressing favorably, and, like the Music Academy and the new Plymouth Church, is likely to meet with that measure of public favor which is necessary to insure the full success of the plan. Healthful exercise for leisure hours, moral associations, and christian and manly development are the objects aimed at by the Institution.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON STEAMBOAT.—S. SNEDEN & Co. will launch from their yard at Green Point, at 11 A. M. to-day, the iron steamboat *Flushing*. This steamer has been built to order for the Flushing College Point and New-York Steam Ferry Company, and is the first iron passenger boat ever constructed to run upon the East River. She will be placed upon her route on the 16th of April.

From Buenos Ayres.

POLITICAL MATTERS QUIET—BURNING OF A BOSTON BARK.

By the arrival of the bark *Star King*, Capt. SMITH, we have advices from Buenos Ayres to Jan. 4.

The differential duties for the port of Buenos Ayres were enforced Jan 2.

The elections passed off peaceably, and the affairs of the Province were quiet.

The bark *Susan Clark*, which was expected to sail in a few days for New-York, will bring the Ex-Acting *Chargé d'Affaires*, Mr. BRENT, who returns home an incurable invalid.

The bark *Z D*, of Boston, Captain FAIRFIELD, which was to have sailed on the 5th inst. for Boston, took fire on the 4th inst., while in the Roadstead. At the time the *Star King* sailed, she was running for the City Banks. The boats of the United States brig *Bainbridge*, and of the other men-of-war in the harbor were alongside. She was undoubtedly scuttled and condemned, as she was an old vessel, built in Duxbury in 1841, and rated A 2½.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 24.—*In steamship Vigo, from Liverpool*—John Taggart, Mrs. St. John, H. W. Bedford, Miss Richmond, Miss Quinn, James McClure, F. Hopper, S. Richmond, and 122 steerage.

In bark Star King, from Buenos Ayres—Wm. S. Slater, of Webster, Mass.; John Van Dyke, of New-Brunswick, N. J.; Wm. Scott, M. D., P. F. A., of Portland, Me.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 39 | Sun sets.... 5 47 | Moon sets.... 9 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 55 | Gov. Island.10 44 | Hell Gate....12 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br., U. S. M.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Artizan, Fowler, South Amboy, W. Dalzell.

Ship Constitution, Thompson, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Dirigo, Robinson, New-Orleans, ——; J. M. Hicks, Greenman, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.

Brigs Yankee Blade, Darling, Mobile, McCready, Mott & Co.; Princeton, Wells, Havana, C. & E. J. Peters; North Point, Smith, Apalachicola, W. H. Hazard.

Schooners C. A. Crook, Evesham, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Napoleon, Simond, Charleston, Dolner & Potter; Bowditch, Collins, St Pierre, Miller & Houghton; W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Charleston, J. Smith & Co.; Trade Wind, Rogers, Nuevitas, Post & Small; Wm. Hone, Scott, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Elizabeth and Elenor, Lane, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. B. Bailey, Line, Georgetown, Dibble & Bunce; M. Waring, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, Dibble & Bunce; Wolcott, Parken, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; W. Wallace, Scull, Charleston, ——; M. H. Banks, Banks, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Sloops J. E. Vail, Vail, New-Haven, master; Oregon, Rhodes, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Vigo, (Br., screw,) Meirhouse, Liverpool Feb. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to S. G. Dale. Feb. 9, 18 miles N. E. of Tuskar, saw steamship Edinburgh, hence for Queenstown and Liverpool. The V. has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Arr. off Battery at 7:59.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Joseph Allen.

Steamship Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship B. F. Hoxie, Crary, San Francisco 94 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Willetts & Co. Feb. 23 hove too near the Highlands, with a fresh breeze from S. W., and very thick weather.

Ship Arnold Beninger, (Prus.,) Hashagen, Rotterdam Jan. 8, with mdse. and 1 passenger to order. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage, with very high sea. Ship labored heavy.

Ship Switzerland, Trask, Liverpool Jan. 6, with mdse. and 120 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. One birth.

Bark Virginia Ann, (of Charleston,) Gerham, Buenos Ayres Dec. 27, with hides, &c., to Arrowsmith & Ball. The bark California sld. from Rosario the day previous for New-York. The V. A. for the last 14 ds. has experienced heavy N. W. gales; carried away foretopsail yard, split sails, &c.

Bark Star King, (of Boston,) Smith, Buenos Ayres Jan. 4, with hides, &c., to master. The barks Griffin, Davis, (in ballast,) and P. Pendleton, Stimpson, bota for West Indies, sailed a few days previous. No date, lat. 30 29 S., lon. 30 24, spoke bark Mischief, from Cardiff for Hong Korg.

Bark R. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Mark's 13 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co. Feb. 23, off the Woodlands, saw a schooner's mast, with boom and rigging attached.

Bark Aid, (Br., of Bristol, Eng.,) Edwards, Palermo 50 ds., and 36 from Gibraltar, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Urann, Zaza, Cuba, Feb. 9, with sugar and molasses to Yznaga del Valle & Co.

Bark Peter Dewill, Hoey, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton to Dewill & Co.

Bark Laura Russ, (of Belfast,) Russ, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar, cotton, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig E. Remington, Smith, St. Marks 15 ds, with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes. Experienced heavy S. E. and N. W. gales for the past 11 ds. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Fanny O'Field, (of Boston,) Herriman, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Mercur, (Brem.,) Schutte, Trinidad de Cuba 21 ds., with molasses to Reynaud & Bayley.

Schr. E. A. De Hart, (of Georgetown, Me.,) Low, Swan Island 12 ds., with guano to Charles A. Clark. Left no Am. vessel.

WIND—Sunrise, W.; meridian, W. N. W.; sunset, N. N. W.; 10 P. M., N., with snow.

Below.

Ship Helen R. Cooper, (of Boston,) from Marseilles. Was boarded, 22d, by pilot boat Christian Bergh, No. 16.

A ship with Samuel Thompson's Nephew's signal, from Liverpool.

Bark R. H. Knight, Gray, from Nuevitas.

Schr. Wm. L. Springs, of Philadelphia.

Also two barks and two brigs—all by steamtug Huntress.

Schr. Edward Sawyer, of Newburyport—by pilot-boat Mary Ann.

Sailed.

Barks Sea Duck, for Rotterdam; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda; Escoriaza, for Havana; Aeronaut, for Demerara; Dirigo, for New-Orleans; Lauretta, for Buenos Ayres.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Feb. 24, sunset.—Steamship Vigo, from Liverpool, ship A. Boninger, and another ship in tow outside the Bar. Wind light, N. W. Weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 24, sunset.—Ship Jacob A. Stamler, for London, passed out over the Bar at 9:30 A. M. Wind light, N. N. W. Weather cloudy.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.—Arr. schr. Velma, from Jacksonville, bd. to Demarara with lumber, leaking; put in for repairs. In the offing, ship Susan G. Owens, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Arr. schr. E. L. B. Wales, from Wilmington, N. C.; has had very heavy weather; shipped a sea, which stove bulwarks. Below, ship Wyoming, Liverpool.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 24.—The bark Kepler, Moulton, for Providence, with a cargo, was ashore on Flag Island, below Apalachicola, 22d inst. She was full of water, only one rail out, and the sea breaking over her. The vessel is a total loss. The cotton is badly damaged and will be difficult to save. The cargo is insured at various offices in this City for upwards of $50,000.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24.—The Russian bark Vesta, from Barcelona for Tybee, went ashore on Oussibau on Tuesday, and subsequently bilged.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The bark Atlas, ashore on Chatham Beach, is leaking, and appears to be badly hogged. She is being stripped. Steamer R. B. Forbes started this afternoon to render assistance. The crew were saved. Arr. ship Crusador, Eaton, from Tonie, Chili; steamer Kensington, Baker, from Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Arrived ships Crimea, Wilben, Fisk and Richard Morse, from Havre; bark Lelland, from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. screw-steamship Prince Albert, of the Galway Line, was, this morning, taken on the Great Balance Dock for the purpose of having her hull scraped and newly painted. The clipper-ship Witchcraft, 1,310 tons register, is also on the large sectional dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The steamship Roanoke, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.'s Line, last evening steamed round from the Dry-dock to her birth, Pier No. 13 North River, and will take her place in the line, and sail on the 29th inst.

The schr. Hardscrabble, Packard, from Rockland, with lime for this port, recently ashore at Lloyd's Neck, has been got off, and taken on the railway at Hallet's Dove for repairs.

The schr. Buena Vista, ashore on the Hog's Back, in Hell Gate, will have to discharge. The captain had refused the services of a pilot.

The steamship Adriatic returned from her trial trip this morning, at 10 o'clock.

The brig Sutton, previously reported ashore on Body Island, will be a total loss.

NEWPORT, Feb. 23.—The brig Ann Elizabeth, of Salem, from Sierra Leone Jan. 7, with hides and palm oil, has arr., with officers and crew sick. Cargo in good order. Will proceed when wind permits.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Sarah Jane—schr., of Rockland, from Boston for Attakapas, Feb. 22, lat. 38 40, lon. 72 50.

Sundayize—ship, of and from London for Falkland Islands, 43 ds. out, Jan. 18, lat. 23 17 S., lon. 36 21.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

An Independent Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the youngest of the daily newspapers of the City of New-York. The first number was issued on the 18th of September, 1851,—so that it has only just completed the eighth year of its publication. But it has already become one of the most widely known and most firmly established daily journals of the United States. Its circulation is quite as large as that of any other daily of its class in the City of New-York,—and in reputation for enterprise, energy, and reliability, it may fairly challenge comparison with any other newspaper in the country.

The TIMES is wholly and entirely INDEPENDENT in its discussion of all topics of public interest. It does not deny or doubt the importance or necessity of Political Parties to the proper management of public affairs,—for all experience shows that in every Constitutional Government party divisions and party contentions are essential to the preservation of public liberty, and to the vigorous and responsible conduct of the Administration. But while it does not quarrel with party organizations, it declines to be their instrument. Party organs are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently influential already. Every party and every faction has its representatives and retained advocates in the newspaper Press. The great majority of the journals of the United States are directly connected with the party organizations of the country—representing their principles, seeking the promotion of their ends, echoing their wishes, publishing news and speeches, with comments only in their interest,—and being conducted and managed merely as agents for the accomplishment of party purposes. They have, therefore, no higher authority and no stronger claim to confidence and respect than the parties they represent. As a general thing they are read mainly by that portion of the public who concur with them in opinion; and, as their statements are always more or less colored by their sentiments and wishes, they command very little attention, and still less influence, beyond the immediate circle of their own partisans.

The TIMES asserts for JOURNALISM a higher function than this. Instead of consenting to be simply the retained advocate of any political party, it claims the right to judge, fairly and dispassionately, *all* parties,—approving and aiding whatever in any of them may tend to the promotion of the public good, and condemning and denouncing everything in all of them which involves detriment or disaster to the country at large.

Its first great aim is to become a RELIABLE NEWSPAPER,—reporting promptly and fairly everything of public interest concerning all parties and all public men,—neither distorting nor exaggerating facts for the benefit or the injury of any, but rendering equal and exact justice to all alike. It does not profess neutrality upon any political issue,—still less indifference to any great political movement:—but while it will discuss everything connected with public affairs, with perfect freedom and with whatever ability it can command, it will do this, not in the interest, for the benefit, or under the control of any public man, or of any Political Party,—but solely in the interest of Truth and Justice, and for the promotion of the welfare of the whole country. While upon all topics its tone will be firm, vigorous and entirely independent, it will deal in argument rather than invective, in the language of persuasion rather than menace, and will strive to allay, by all fair and just appeals, rather than to increase by inflammatory counsels, the sectional agitation which disturbs the peace and threatens the welfare of the Federal Union. It will insist always upon a faithful adherence to the Constitution, respect for the Judicial authorities of the nation, and a strict compliance with the duties and obligations which devolve upon the citizens of a common country. Upon the subject of SLAVERY, while it will never seek occasion for thrusting it upon public attention, it will not shrink from its discussion whenever it shall be brought prominently before the country, and made the theme of public controversy; but it will treat it as a local institution, the creature of local law, and subject to the exclusive supervision and control of the communities in which it exists. The TIMES will resist every attempt, and will denounce every proposition, to wage war upon it from without, or to excite the fears, wound the pride, and arouse the resentments of those States which may be disposed or obliged to permit its continued existence. But it will also oppose every endeavor to extend it into regions now free from its influence, to reopen the Slave-trade with Africa, to impose the laws and the principles on which it rests upon other States, and to exact for it an undue share of influence and of power in the Councils of the Confederacy. It will press upon all sections—upon the South and upon the North—the full discharge of all their duties under the Constitution, and will rebuke and resist every attempt on the part of ultraists, in either section, to promote their own views and objects at the expense of justice and the public good.

The TIMES will discuss all topics of general interest, in every department of public action, and always in the interest of Order, the Public Peace and the general prosperity of the community. Its influence will be uniformly conservative, without neglecting any just and safe means of social or political Progress. While it will report promptly and accurately all intelligence of general interest in every department of human activity, it will never pander to vicious tastes, and will exclude from its columns everything that might render it unsafe or improper for general FAMILY perusal. It will seek to promote the public welfare by urging the claims of EDUCATION, MORALITY and RELIGION upon the masses of the people, and in all its discussions it will endeavor constantly to be guided and controlled by the spirit of Moderation, Patriotism and Common Sense. It seeks the confidence and respect of reflecting men of all parties, but makes no appeal to those with whom party success is the first motive of action, and the peace and welfare of the country the last.

In its CORRESPONDENCE, both Foreign and Domestic the TIMES will not be inferior to any other American Journal. Its REPORTS of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, of Financial, Commercial and General Intelligence, of important Legal and Criminal Trials, and of whatever may have special interest for the great body of the community, will be full, prompt and reliable.

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is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the daily paper, a Literary Department, embracing standard novels and tales, and miscellaneous selections of the highest interest. The Agricultural Department is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader. Price, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, FIVE DOLLARS; ten copies to one address, TWENTY DOLLARS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information to the Farmer and Gardener, a department which has become highly popular. Price Two DOLLARS a year; three copies to one address, FIVE DOLLARS; five copies to one address, EIGHT DOLLARS; ten copies to one address, TEN DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

SENATOR BRODERICK.

Sketch of the Life and Political Career of the Late D. C. Broderick.

A few weeks since I gave the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES some recollections of the late MIKE WALSH, whom I had known personally and politically for several years; and I promised to follow them with a similar sketch of his old crony and co-subterranean, D. C. BRODERICK. An accident which disabled me for a time has hitherto prevented the fulfillment of this purpose. The formal announcement which was made last week in the Sen-of his death, and the accompanying complimentary notices of him, have brought his name and fate once more to public recollection; and I seize this occasion to present some incidents in his history as a New-Yorker, hitherto unpublished, before he shall have passed into the oblivion, or at least general indifference, to which all such persons tend in spite of their greatest successes and their highest triumphs.

Like unto him in that dreary destiny are most of those who exhibited their bad taste in absurdly overwrought and disproportioned eulogy of him in the Federal Capitol on that occasion. They manifestly knew little of his real history and character; yet he had much real merit for which they gave him no credit. Less praise and more truth would have done him better justice and given to the world a more favorable impression of him.

BRODERICK and WALSH, although strikingly alike in their rise, progress, career and fall, and intimately associated for some years privately and publicly at the start, were widely dissimilar in some of their most prominent individual characteristics. Both of them claimed to have been born in this country; both were the sons of Irishmen, and were probably natives of Ireland brought to this country in childhood. Both were (in good earnest) aspirants to the Presidency of the United States, which made it necessary for them to appear to be natives of this country, on account of the constitutional exclusion from that office of the foreign-born. WALSH was apparently the more impulsive, reckless, overbearing and violent of the two, more ambitious to lead, direct and dictate, and had manifestly a far larger share of the gifts that attract attention and win favor from the rabble or populace of a city. He had genuine eloquence, such as stirs a mob to enthusiasm and sometimes to uproar and riot. BRODERICK never figured much as an orator before popular assemblies. In a small meeting, as of a club or committee, he could make his power felt—could organize, drill and manage a fighting-gang or faction—was less demonstrative, less fond of parading himself before the public for mere egotism and love of display, than WALSH. He was industrious, patient, plodding. He was fully conscious of his deficiencies of education, appreciated the importance of fully repairing them, and gave himself diligently to hard systematic study for that purpose. Although apparently as free and unrestrained by moral and prudential considerations as any of his profligate associates here, in his habits and mode of life, he was not the man to become a victim of drunkenness or any vice ruinous to health. He had better uses for himself, and he had too good an opinion of himself to throw or fritter his life away in that manner. His indulgences in such things, although apparently heedless and occasionally extreme, left him still ultimately master of himself. With the same self-confidence and arrogant ambition which possessed *Mike, Dave* was less disposed to trust merely to fortune or imagined destiny, and, therefore, deliberately planned the long series of actions and advances which he effected by judicious and skillful exertion of his natural and gradually acquired power.

These two rowdies, (for such they not only appeared, but were, at that time,) made us a great deal of trouble, from sixteen to twenty years ago. When I say "us" I mean the Whigs and Clay-men of those days; but I may very properly extend this remark to those of their own political party—like them, genuine Loco-focos of Tammany Hall. In the Fall of 1843, for instance, at their primary elections, the philosophical politicians, the refined radicals, of the *Evening Post* school, were most thoroughly and mercilessly beaten by the Subterraneans—some of them in the physical sense. At that time the *Post* gave a long and piteous narrative of the outrages and indignities perpetrated on the respectable members of that party by ruffians differing from them not the least in theory, however much they might in practice, or *practices* of this unpleasant character. "The notorious DAVE BRODERICK" was in that article bitterly and furiously denounced by this style and title. The gangs of desperadoes who had been supported and cheered by those who directed the *Evening Post* and contributed to it, were now found to be more dangerous to their employers than to that portion of the community whom they had been organized to molest, insult, assault and drive from the polls. "Thus bloody instructions returned to plague the inventors, and even-handed justice commended the poisoned chalice to their own lips."

MIKE WALSH being, by unanimous acclaim, President and commander of the "Spartan" and "Subterranean" Clubs, DAVID C. BRODERICK was content with the subordinate but responsible post of Secretary, in which his peculiar talents and gradual new acquirements found exercise. His occupation was that of keeper of a drinking saloon or "grog-shop," on the corner of Hudson and Charlton streets, where his set, and a throng of kindred spirits, habitually congregated to luxuriate in bad liquor, "Democracy," obscenity and blasphemy. He, rather than MIKE, was their teacher, "guide, philosopher and friend," and from the pains which he constantly took with his own education, naturally and easily obtained over them that ascendancy which the rude and ignorant insensibly and spontaneously accord to a superior and sympathetic mind. He employed an instructor (some poor scholar) to attend daily at his place, and give him lessons in all the branches of a thorough English and general education. At the appointed hour, on the appearance of his preceptor, he regularly retired with him to a remote room in the upper part of the house, and surrendered himself, with the docility and passive obedience of an exemplary school-boy, to the acquisition and recitation of his allotted tasks. He subjected himself to this severe course of study and mental discipline, accompanied and followed by appropriate reading, until he was satisfied with his progress, and able to complete or indefinitely continue his education unaided and self-directed.

Pursuing the parallel between his character and that of his compeer, WALSH, I observe that while MIKE was disinterested, honest and magnanimous in money matters, heedless of pecuniary profit—disdaining a "job" as he did a bribe—BRODERICK was close, covetous, acquisitive of gain, and comparatively cautious in his expenditures. He maintained himself in what was to him a comfortable enjoyment of life by the receipts of his business. Although he had served an apprenticeship of five years to the trade of stone cutting, (which was that of his father,) he never afterwards looked to it as a means of subsistance. The "grog-shop" business was that which he seems to have selected of his own free choice as best adapted to his genius and most likely to yield him prompt returns. His first "opening" in this line was in Commerce-street, in a house to which he gave the appropriate name of "The Subterranean," whence he moved to the place before named, "The Republic."

In 1847, he became a candidate for the Assembly in the Legislature of this State, at the same time when his friend MIKE was in nomination by the same faction for the State Senate—the Senatorial district MIKE'S Ward, the Fourteenth, and BRODERICK'S, the Ninth, as well as the Eighth, which connected them. MIKE'S "Democratic" competitor was DAN. SICKLES; and the three—Dave, Dan and Mike, were all elected—to stay at home, and respectable men were sent to Albany in their stead.

This demonstration was BRODERICK'S last (of any notable importance) in New-York politics. The elections of the next Autumn, which elevated TAYLOR and FILLMORE to the chief Federal offices, and HAMILTON FISH to the Governorship of the State, were carried by the Whig Party almost without a struggle on its part, on account of the nearly equal division of their opponents here, between CASS and VAN BUREN. And before this event, the aspirations and plans of BRODERICK had taken another direction. The astounding announcement (at first discredited by most considerate people) of the discovery of gold in California, caused a rush from this City and all the Atlantic States of innumerable adventurers, among whom were many of the class to which he belonged and which he was accustomed to rule. At that moment flashed before his mind's eye the vision of his coming greatness. He, among the very first, perceived the character of the opening field and enterprise, and the prospect presented to daring and determined men in the organization of the new Territory and State, with such marvelous resources of wealth and power. He immediately sold out his establishment, and being unincumbered by any obligation of business or tie of family and kindred, "packed up" for California. As he was descending the steps of the Bank from which he had that instant drawn all the deposits of his little earnings, amounting to but a few hundred dollars, he was met by a gentleman who knew him, and on exchange of the ordinary salutations, he told him what he had just done, adding, in an impressive tone, "I am going to California, and I shall return United States Senator." The boast naturally caused a laugh at its monstrous audacity. Its subsequent realization, after the persistent struggles of desperate years, is one of the most impressive facts in the romance of history—an unsurpassed instance of what may be accomplished against hopeless odds and incalculable disadvantages, by a resolutely, boldly and unscrupulously ambitious man of strong mind. As specimens of a host of his co-emigrants may be mentioned Billy Mulligan, Wooley Kearney, Charley Duane, Yankee Sullivan, T. Belcher Kay, Chris. Lilly, Jim Beckett, Jim Turner and James Casey. This list might be prolonged into a perfect galaxy of names equally brilliant in politics, law and morality. Comparing this band with any and every other hitherto leaving or hereafter to leave this City, it must be acknowledged that "take them for all in all, we ne'er shall look upon their like again." It is not my purpose to trace in detail the Californian career of BRODERICK. The attempt would involve an amount of labor which I cannot expend upon such a task. Even the leading incidents of his life there would fill a large book. They are part of the history of that State, and most of them a matter of public record. But what I do know that has been hitherto unnoticed in what has been spread before the world, in regard to the means by which he accomplished his purpose, and relative to the circumstances and immediate causes of his death, I will now state without reference to any local, partisan or personal interest.

On his arrival at San Francisco he devoted himself, with all his characteristic energy, to the great and vital object of securing to himself the largest possible quantity of the wealth which was rapidly drawn out of the soil at the rate of millions of dollars in a month. Leaving to the common mass the perilous and health-destroying toil of digging and washing the sands, he found "metal more attractive" in city lots, speculations of all sorts, any kind of gambling included, and whatever offered to his keen perception a promising investment of his fast-increasing original horde of New-York savings. His great knowledge of human nature, his cool self-confidence and long experience of life in its worst phases, gave him a great advantage over the huge crowd of reckless and ignorant men who were soon and constantly pouring down from the mines, loaded with bags of the precious dust. No "pile" that he could touch escaped his hand. Perhaps no man's "pie was free from his ambitious finger." Huge fortunes were made by such as he with astonishing celerity. JIM BECKETT came off with a quarter of a million in a very short time, and returned to die in New-York before he could get a chance to spend any appreciable part of it. "A short life and a merry one," was the motto and sentiment of many of them. A short life, and a miserable death, was what they generally realized. BRODERICK alone seems never to have lost sight of his one original object. He never swerved from that unity of purpose, to squander that wealth that was dear to him as the instrument of attaining power and high place. In the very first movements for the political organization of the community, he made himself master of the "primaries" by his experimental familiarity with the New-York system of doing such business. Aspiring politicians from other parts of the United States were baffled and confounded by his quick and dexterous management. The whole machinery of fraud and violence was at his command, and in a community where the antecedent history of every man was by general consent, and for obvious reasons, ignored, he rose to high influence as rapidly as if he had filled with honor the most important places in the City from which he had emigrated. There was but one party—there could be but one political denomination among such a people. All were *Democratic* by force of circumstances, whatever might have been their previous associations.

In a few years he was estimated or supposed to be worth several hundred thousand dollars. His favor and influence were sought, as highly important, if not absolutely essential, to the success of candidates for office. He employed all these opportunities and facilities to make friends for himself, and to league together by the bond of a common interest a party of his own. This was soon known as the New-York Party, in opposition to the Southern Party, composed of men equally bold and unscrupulous, differing on no point of principle. He was not immediately successful; and on the organization of the State Government he was still found in a minority. JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM M. GWIN were the first United States Senators, the former drawing a short term of a few weeks, and the latter a long one of six years. The two Representatives in Congress were likewise unattached to the Broderick faction. FREMONT was succeeded in the Senate by JOHN B. WELLER, previously a Representative in the 26th, 27th and 28th Congresses. BRODERICK rose gradually, became a member of the Legislature, a State Senator, and President of the Senate. The formation of the terrible Vigilance Committee, with its acts of vindictive retribution, especially directed against the ruffians and felons who looked to him as their chief and director, had not the effect of permanently retarding his course. Although his name was put upon the original list of the proscribed, the most favored of whom were merely to have their choice between hanging and banishment, his reputed wealth caused its erasure before he was served with notice. Among his creatures retained on the fatal scroll for some time was a Kentuckian named TERRY, made by him a Judge of the Supreme Court, who was also permitted to remain on a subsequent revision. At the expiration of WELLER'S term in the United States Senate, BRODERICK became a prominent candidate for the place, and rallied all his friends around him for a desperate struggle, which lasted for several successive sessions of the Legislature. The vacancy continued until the time arrived for the election also of a successor to Senator GWIN. BRODERICK now joined his forces to those of GWIN, the two having been previously opposed to each other; and it was agreed between them that each should aid the other to secure a majority of the Legislature, GWIN conceding to BRODERICK the absolute disposal of all Federal patronage. BRODERICK took his seat in the Senate; but although the great aim of his life was accomplished, the fruit turned to ashes on his life. He never felt at home in his place. He was too sensible and too sensitive not to know and feel his deficiencies. He never felt himself to be the equal, in fitness for Senatorial duties, of those with whom he found himself associated,—nor did he find the Administration ready to yield that entire control over Federal appointments in California which, through his bargain with GWIN, he supposed he had secured. He found most sympathy and companionship—more readiness to recognize, encourage and aid him in his new position, moreover—more *real* Democracy in other quarters than among the Southern and Administration Senators, upon whom he would most naturally rely for support. These circumstances, with a natural preference which his position and opinions gave him for the North, induced him to join Senator DOUGLAS, and throw himself into open hostility to the Administration on the Lecompton question. He made a brief and effective speech, which was published, and which gave him a celebrity and moral dignity equally gratifying and novel to him.

For this step, both in Washington and California, he was carressed and complimented by the Republicans, and denounced as a traitor by the Administration wing of the Democratic Party. The Legislature of his State, by a very large vote, declared him to have misrepresented them, and requested him to resign. Many of those who had been long associated with him, and had aided in his elevation, joined in the hostile movement against him,—among them, his old intimate and *protegé*, Judge TERRY.

On his return to the Pacific coast, at the adjournment of Congress, he was met by a furious storm of reproach which he faced unflinchingly. He joined in the ensuing canvass for Governor in opposition to WELLER, the regular candidate, but to no effect—the Administration party triumphing by a large majority. His activity during that struggle brought him into several violent disputes with the leading partisans of WELLER; and he received several challenges to fight, which he answered at the time by a general announcement that he would give no man a hostile meeting until after the election. Accepting then a call to the dueling ground from Judge TERRY, after what he considered due preperation, he met his antagonist. He had for years practiced with the pistol until he considered himself a skillful marksman. But when he saw the eyes of his ferocious enemy directed on him at that terribly brief distance, with a concentrated hate which is the natural sequel of alienated friendship, his nerves failed him utterly. His faltering hand could not bring the pistol to its proper level, and as his finger spasmodically pressed the trigger too soon, the untimely bullet buried itself in the ground, and he stood a perfectly unarmed man, the harmless and helpless victim of TERRY, who deliberately shot him down without the least risk or discomposure. Within a day or two he "died as a fool dieth." SHIRLEY'S solemn lines seem appropriate here, though the incident may be thought unworthy of such a comment:

> "The garlands wither on your brow,
> Then boast no more your conquering deeds:
> Upon death's purple altar now,
> See where the victor, victim bleeds:
> All heads must come
> To the cold tomb:
> Only the actions of the JUST
> Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Of him I will truly say, as I did of WALSH, he was not a man of real reliable physical courage; and that is true of the whole class of animals to which he belonged. They never assail without assurance of victory, without all the advantages on their side, with a surrounding crowd in their favor ready to cheer and aid them, and to hoot and discourage the unfortunate opposite party. In a street fight, in a fireman's row, at the head of "Ingen" Company No. 34, with its two hundred volunteer outsiders, DAVE BRODERICK was quite a hero in his proper original sphere. In the glory of "foreman's" helmet and scarlet flannel he seemed terrible. His charge at the head of his battalion upon a crowd of quiet electors at the ballot-box, or a meeting of peaceable citizens assembled to express and discuss opinions, was irresistible.

In personal figure he was the superior of WALSH, as far as stature, bulk and strength were concerned. He was deficient in the humor and jocose, genial disposition for which MIKE was remarkable, and was altogether a more seriously-disposed and calculating person.

The lives and deaths of these two notorious New-Yorkers, these two genuine, unaffected Democrats, abound in lessons which I shall not take pains to present to their numerous ambitious emulators, in the shape of admonitions or warnings. Nor shall I further moralize upon their parallel courses and twin fates, further than to denounce as largely responsible for the vices of their lives, and the horrors of their deaths, all those who profited by their evil behavior and lawless actions—affording them material aid and comfort therein, while expressing a coldly-cautious disapproval of the same. But, in conclusion, I respectfully ask leave of the NEW-YORK TIMES to protest here, (in the name of many who feel an interest in public morals and who desire to discourage the production and exaltation of characters such as I have here faithfully and impartially described from full knowledge,) against the conduct of those Senators and Representatives in Congress who, in their worse than superfluous eulogies, extolled this man as a patriot statesman, and thus presented him as an exemplar and a model for the aspiring youth of New-York and America, by rendering to him honors due only to the just, the truly brave and wise, who consecrate to their country, with an unselfish love and pure devotion, the highest powers of an honorable and ennobling ambition. In this case, there is no ground for even the poor, shallow, common-place apology that these hollow tributes of insincere and unmerited praise were offered in consideration of the feelings of mourning family or relatives; for he was kinless, and of choice, ALONE in the world. "He who hath wife and children, hath given hostages to society," says Lord ST. ALBANS. BRODERICK had given no such securities for good behavior. He preferred to be unencumbered in his selfish warfare against the better portion of the community, and left no one human being to mourn for him. D. F. B.

Death of Thomas A. Tefft, Esq.

We have already announced the recent death, at Florence, Italy, of THOS. A. TEFFT, Esq., of Richmond Rhode Island, at the early age of 32—a man who, if he had lived, would have achieved marked distinction in the special department of science to which he had devoted himself, and would have proved inferior to few in the genial sister-branch of literature, or in the less attractive domain of social science.

Little more than three years ago Mr. TEFFT sailed for Europe. He was then in excellent health, and had the promise of a fine career before him. In early boyhood his taste for architecture attracted the notice of his friends, and he was placed under the tuition of Messrs. TALLMAN & BUCKLIN, of Providence. While under their care he found, or rather made, an opportunity for the study of the Greek and Roman classics, with other branches of collegiate study, and graduated at Brown University in 1851. Already he had made designs for several public buildings, and before he had attained his twenty-first year the Dépôt in Providence was erected from one of these, and has ever since been considered one of the handsomest edifices of which that city can boast. "Later in life," writes one of his numerous friends, "he designed and superintended the erection of numerous edifices, public and private, and in many of the villages of the State (Rhode Island) will be found the graceful spires of churches and attractive school houses, built under his direction, and which are always referred to as models of good taste. He lived in a world of art, and it was the study of his life how best to promote a love for that which to him was so worthy of devotion." Several public buildings in Massachusetts, and at Richmond, Virginia, were erected by him. But his ambition tempted him to higher achievments, and to complete his architectural education, he resolved to study the cathedrals and temples of the greatest masters in the Old World.

Architecture did not wholly engage his attention. As matter of recreation, he indulged in literature, principally confining himself to correspondence with friends and public journals in this country on the subject of Art in Europe—in Rome, Venice and Florence in particular. In this way the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES will remember many interesting letters, signed "Pericles," which appeared in this journal during 1859. With a versatility of talent, but uniformity of aim, inasmuch as he believed he would benefit his fellow-beings thereby, he attacked the absurd and annoying system of currency prevalent in England and on the Continent; and in a pamphlet distinguished for the lucidity of its argument, and at least as able as those of Sir JOHN BOWRING on the same subject, he advocated the establishment of a universal Decimal Currency for all civilized nations. His views on this subject were discussed at length by the leading journals in London, Paris and Brussels, and many eminent statesmen entered into correspondence with him on the subject. At the time of his death he was engaged in the application of his principles to the systems of European weights and measures.

While staying at Venice, in December last, he was attacked with dysentery. Before he was fairly recovered he repaired to Florence, where he was seized with a violent fever, and died a few weeks ago—not without the attentions of kind and sorrowing friends, from Providence and Boston, who were sojourning in the city of TASSO at the time. His friends will ever warmly cherish his memory. The public, who did not know him, have lost an ornament to their common country, of whom it might truly be said, that if there were few equal to him, there was scarcely one superior.

LIFE IN LONDON.

SOCIAL EVILS AND CRIMES IN ENGLAND.

The New Divorce Court—Revelations of Licentiousness in London—Prevalence of Crime—Dancing Saloons, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 27, 1860.

The Court of Sir CRESWELL CRESWELL is at present the most active in England. The bankruptcies of Hymen are numerous, and the details are by no means such as to advance the cause of morality. The learned Judge himself has been heard to denounce his own Court in no measured terms, such as I am unwilling to repeat, and surely this high priest of conjugal and marital dissolution ought to be considered an authority. But then, should we not make an allowance for the festering arrears or rather accumulation of matrimonial hatreds and disgusts? It may be observed that many marriages which come before this Court date far back. It is nothing unusual for ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five years of yoked misery and disunion to plead for the healing balm of divorce. In America you can hardly estimate the blessings which this Court affords. What if there be scandals? Many of them have grown out of the very indissolubility of the marriage tie. The reports of these cases are eagerly sought for. In time the novelty of the exposures will die away, and the newspapers will only occasionally find room for them in the cases of notorious or distinguished personages. I am glad, indeed, to understand that a motion is about to be brought forward in Parliament for the Divorce Court to sit with closed doors. In the meantime, there is no doubt that the Divorce Court is an immense boon to the British public. There is a story told of a Benedict in Berlin who played a game of whist with his wife and two ladies whom he had divorced. This, I imagine, was an invention of the fanatic bigots, who would only allow half-a-dozen divorces a year, and those in the highest circles. I do not wish to see things arrive at such a pass in England; nor do I believe it either likely or possible. I do not exactly think that Sir CRESWELL CRESWELL ought to be able to pop his night-capped head out of a second-floor window and pronounce a divorce *a vinculo*, or even a judicial separation over a couple demanding it at 2 o'clock in the morning in the streets. There is a medium in all things. But I believe that if the tie can be more easily broken by the misconduct of either husband or wife, wives and husbands will behave better to each other, and I also am of opinion that the mechanic who is so dependent upon his partner for the comforts of home, even to the meal which he eats and the clothes which he wears, and the mechanic's wife, who has no legitimate consolation should her husband treat her like a brute, ought to have the same redress, at least, as that which can be purchased by wealth, and which luxury has hitherto selfishly claimed as the vicious appanage of the few. Whatever be the revelations of the Divorce and Police Courts in respect of British matrimony, the streets of London, and, indeed, of every town in the United Kingdom, cry aloud for improvement. The "social evil," as it is called, has reached a pitch in this country which only a *Lucio* in "Measure for Measure" could look on without horror and grief. Thousands, it is true, are driven into the jaws of the painted but ghastly minotaur, which, like the fabled monster of Crete, devours annually a tithe of the daughters of free England through the medium of stark poverty and the desperation of want. Thousands fall victims to the corrupt blandishments of wealth. But there is something more than this. There is a wide-spread demoralization, which comprehends a class not publicly branded and lost, although an accident may at any moment cause the loss of friends, occupation and home. In London especially, and its vast suburbs, there are an immense number of young women who intrigue for dress, pocket-money, and the gratification of their vanity and illicit passions, in some few cases without exciting suspicion, and in many without inquiry or hindrance. The dance, the theatre, the Sunday walk, the return home from work, if employed or apprenticed, afford at once the temptation and the opportunity to these spoilt or neglected beings. It is altogether a state of things which must be seen to be appreciated. Virtue is held cheaper than ribbons by these victims to false views, bad training, lax morality and improper indulgence. On Sunday evenings, London is like an out-door casino without music. It is as if Cremorne Gardens had overflowed the whole metropolis. You do not now see or hear of the artful old procuress waiting for the country wagon to delude some innocent or stupid girl, as in the time of HOGARTH; for there exists no longer such an evil necessity. Mere children accost the passer-by with brazen licentiousness. In Manchester and other manufacturing towns it is even worse. On the other side the stylish profligate, or smartly dressed "gent," may accost with impunity and often with success troops and myriads of well-dressed girls, and the result is ready acquiescence, or the foundation of an illicit intrigue. True, in some cases, such an acquaintance does not proceed further than idle flirtation. Maidenly reserve and modesty must, however, be greatly imperilled by such conduct, which paves the way to a future lapse. Such is the Cyprian aspect of London, and as I have already said, many of the provincial towns of England are as bad, if not worse. I am not now speaking of the higher, or even the middle classes. When a number of our fashionable aristocrats took Cremorne Gardens for a night, and the ladies there present usurped the amusements of the ladies of another class, the outward demeanor of the fair intruders in those classic haunts was by no means a visible improvement on that of the *habitués*. The revelations of a gossiping Court-milliner would astonish a curious and inquiring sage. Still, the Queen sets an excellent example, which has undoubtedly exercised a great influence in restraining license. Either, however, from ignorance or the necessities of her situation, the Queen receives individuals of both sexes with whose names scandal has made sad havoc. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE is a great favorite at Court. After an article in the *Times*, in which that journal recommended him never to show his face in the House of Lords again, and more than suggested the darkest crimes as well as the most abandoned profligacy, the reporters in the gallery of the Lords actually refused to take down a word said by him, by common consent. But the Court smiled on him, and he survived the obloquy which was rained on him in fiery flakes. Ere long he brought forward philanthropic measures in the House of Lords, and was listened to, reported and applauded. He is now a distinguished nobleman in the van of social improvement. It was with reference to the Marquis that Lord BROUGHAM is said to have observed to Lady PALMERSTON that it was a pity he did not content himself with simple adultery, "for which, you know, we could hardly blame him," added *naively* his veteran lordship.

Again, when Gen. (JEMMY) MACDONALD, *aid-de-camp* to His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, whose morganatic connection is well known, had not only rendered himself conspicuous by his gallantry, but even sinned within the rules and precincts of the palace itself, the Queen did not avert her countenance from the handsome and mature offender, whose silver locks could not save him from the popular expression of derision. When we consider the amount of foreign profligacy which Her Majesty is compelled to welcome—from the *parvenues* of the Parisian *pavé* to an Eastern Rajah steeped in iniquity and crime—when we think of the history of the Ministers who surround her, with but few exceptions, we cannot but lament that the virtues of the woman should be over-shadowed by the hypocrisy of her State, and do not wonder that she sighs for the retirement of Balmoral, and has more than once hinted how gladly she would, were it possible, retire with her husband and children into the serenity of private life.

With regard to the middle classes, as they are called, there is undoubtedly a great deal of substantial good left in old country families, and in certain veins and branches of social life. Still, I can observe a marked deterioration in style among young persons of both sexes in a superior grade of life. The toleration of such writers and public instructors as ALBERT SMITH has done much to break down certain barriers of decorum wherewith the sisters, daughters and wives of respectable England were formerly surrounded. When you hear a young lady taxing her brother in almost slang terms with his devotion to the ballet, and his attachment to the Argyle Rooms, it is suggestive of a knowledge on that young lady's part which might well have been omitted from her education. The "fast" damsel of the present day is a new creation. She is not the Diana Vernon of sixty or a hundred years ago. Indeed, there is very little of the Diana or the Minerva about her at all. Without assailing her character, I would say that she wants virtuous style—she has lost the bloom of reserve in which there is so great a feminine charm.

To revert to the million. Courtisanship sets the fashions. "Mauve" crinoline, hats and hoops were first adopted and patronised by the frail sisterhood, and thence gradually reached the denizens of the drawing-room and the occupants of pair horse carriages. Thus the "Fourth Estate" of female citizenship exercises a larger influence than is commonly attributed to it. Dancing has become a mania of young Englandism. The lordling and counter-skipper, the lawyer's clerk and sucking barrister, the *élégant* of the Stock Exchange, and the exquisite of Regent-street trip it on the light fantastic toe, in a manner and to a degree heretofore unknown in England. There are innumerable places of resort for the indulgence of this taste. Notorious women of the town give balls, which they advertise in the newspapers. It must be quite a puzzle to the uninitiated to read these, considering the aristocratic names which these ladies adopt. The Argyle Rooms, open nightly, present the features of a curious social institution. They were shut up by the local magistrates about two years since, as a sacrifice at the shrine of propriety. Every now and then a *razzia* is made by the police upon the most unfortunate of the unfortunates of the street. Every now and then one of the least offending, in point of conduct, of the resorts of immorality, is attacked by Messrs. Dogberry and Verges, of the Magisterial Bench. In vain; the remedy is hypocritical, and the outcry dishonest and tyrannical. Mr. BIGNELL, the proprietor of the Argyle Rooms, considers himself a benefactor of public morals. "If they" (meaning the well-dressed and quietly conducted women) "do not come here, where are they to go?" he says. Propriety was, and is, indeed, strictly observed, and the female frequenters of the Casino behave like "Duchesses." There certainly is the finest music, and Mr. BIGNELL may, after all, not be so very wrong in deeming himself an elevator of public morals and taste. "I teach them to behave as ladies," he boasts, "and I have the best orchestra that can be had for money." This spirited individual triumphed over his oppressors. His license was restored to him, and there is more decorum, better music, and more brilliant gas-light than ever. I am inclined to agree with the proprietor, that he does more good than harm. The evil must be remedied by striking at the root. Mend the code of morality of the man of pleasure, be he nobleman or retired *paletôt*-maker—increase the wages of the seamstress; do not crush, kill, and complain at the same time. Make your reform deeper than a magistrate's hypocrisy or an Inspector's duty. Let Charity hold her protecting ægis between the policeman's truncheon and a small, bleeding, womanly head; let female heroism interpose on the behalf of erring sisters. Alas! I fear it is too late in Merry England. Besides the Argyle rooms, there is the Holborn Casino, as it is called, less stiff and fashionable in the profligate style, where smoking is allowed in a gallery above. Here the nightly crush is tremendous, and the dancing far more vigorous than at the Argyle. Then there is MOTT'S, near Portland Place, a later and more fashionable resort, where "ladies" attend in evening dress. In the other places I have named, women dance in their shawls and bonnets, and men with their hats on. Then there is CALDWELL'S Dancing Academy, which, in my opinion, is far more pernicious, as a cause of evil, than the Casinos, because young girls are introduced there to fast life, under the plea of recreation and instruction in the dance. I do not say this as against the morality or intention of the proprietor, but as a necessary consequence. Reputable females may be seen at CALDWELL'S without losing their reputation, and consequently they often lose that which causes the loss of reputation to follow.

After these, I might enumerate scores of dancing places. I cannot say that I would recommend their abolition. They are but features of the age, its license and its style. Arbitrary measures will not amend the evil. It is beginning at the wrong end. The Pharisaic sect were never successful correctors of immorality. A new feature also in London life-in-death is the introduction of *cafés*, nightly thronged by both sexes, where coffee is a substitute for spirits, and smoking is freely indulged in. I cannot quarrel with this substitution, but I fear that morals are not much amended by these modern haunts. Gaily dressed *dames* or *demoiselles de comptoir* are selected for their attractive looks to fascinate the guests, and add a charm to the scene.

About three years since two remarkable letters appeared in the London *Times*, on the "Social Evil," which astounded the public by the license of their revelations. They were signed "An Unfortunate" and "Another Unfortunate," if I recollect right. They were wrongly attributed by some of his admirers to THACKERAY. Many thought that they were really written by a female, and an "editorial" proclaimed the fact. These letters were in reality written by a man, and imposed upon the credulity of the journal. Their truthfulness and power tore the veil from hypocrisy and humbug in a manner never before attempted. They were written to turn inquiry and reprehension in the right direction, and had they been continued great good might possibly be effected. But the object of the *Times* had been accomplished, and that journal was suddenly closed to the series. Interest as well as curiosity shrinks from the truth, and thus the devil escapes shaming.

I have touched upon a dangerous theme, in order to proclaim the sad truth that during the present reign of the amiable and virtuous sovereign of these realms, there exists a wide-spread licentiousness, begotten of wealth and want, nurtured by selfishness and thinly veiled by hypocrisy, such as probably never before existed in any country under the sun. Englishmen lead a double life—Englishwomen have a two-fold existence. Society is a masked wanton—a courtesan at a continual christening. The canker spreads under the mask, our streets and our manners are a reproach to civilization, and the evil is apparently on the increase, without present hope of amendment.

A Locomotive on the Ice.

The public was some months since apprised of the intention, and to some extent of the plans, of Mr. NORMAN WIARD and his associates, in the matter of transporting passengers and goods over the almost boundless expanse of our Western frozen rivers in steam-propelled cars or sleighs. The extent and amount of the Winter commerce thus proposed, together with the fact that the average thickness and smoothness of the ice for at least five months would render such a project feasible, has excited the liveliest interest among the commercial men of the Northwest and common carriers generally.

The popular excitement naturally waned; but the projectors of the scheme have been hard at work, and the great question—will it go?—is very soon to be tested. On Tuesday next the first "machine" will be started by railway from Jersey City, where it has been building, for the Upper Mississippi, where the ice is in a most favorable condition.

Should the experiment succeed, it is the first step in a most novel and important branch of intercommunication, which will render the ice-bound rivers of a boundless region the very "permanent way" of commerce—a track whose construction and repair account is footed by Jack Frost—rivaling the *Great Eastern* in novelty and value to Americans, at least, and filling up a breach in our system of internal improvements, which, in England and France, could only be filled by pounds and francs, in the shape of embankments, cuttings and expensive superstructure.

That the undertaking *will* succeed is, as far as we have heard, the univided opinion of scientific men. Upon recent inspection, we found the machine entirely completed, except in a few minor details and adjustments. A prolonged and critical examination of the various conditions of service and varieties of possible obstruction and accident, reveal one fact at least—that they have all been studiously considered by the inventor, and satisfactorily provided for, as far as engineering judgment, caution and expedients can provide for them. The body of the car (the whole construction being about the size of an ordinary passenger car) is a boat divided into numerous air-tight compartments, which render its sinking impossible in case it should break through the ice. In addition to its ordinary means of propulsion, it is provided with appliances enabling it to pull itself out of the water upon the ice again. The car body can be raised several feet from the ice, in case of deep snow, allowing the runners only to offer their trifling resistance to the snow. The steering apparatus, as far as can be anticipated, embodies all the necessary requirements. The car is warmed by steam; the ice collecting on the driving-wheel after thaws is loosened and disengaged, or may be prevented by the heat of steam, the driving-wheel and its casing being hollow, and connected to the boilers; the feed-water is melted down from ice scaped from the surface by the motion of the car, and all the provisions of safety and economy that can be thought of in advance are compactly and simply embodied. Whatever may be the result, we believe that few other new schemes have been so thoroughly and intelligently studied out, *on paper*, before involving and risking capital. Should its success not be complete at first—we see no reason to anticipate a signal failure—it will certainly not be owing to that reckless, immature, half-perfected scheming which too often humbugs the public and retards all manner of engineering progress.

Country Clergymen and Matrimony.

A WORD TO THE LAYMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed, in a late edition of your valuable paper, an article entitled "A Word to the Would-be Clergy of America." Belonging, myself, to that class of individuals, I would in all due humility beg leave to answer a few of the inquiries of its author, made, as he states, with disinterested benevolence.

The laymen of the Church, as has been often remarked, are too apt to consider their pastors endowed with the peculiar faculty of "living on *nothing*." Accordingly, when they are reminded that the quarterly payment is due, many of them have *nothing* to give. This is a fact, over which it is useless to ponder. Pen, ink and paper have already been repeatedly tried, but to no avail. The stern reality still stares us in the face, that our *country* clergymen are obliged to live in the poorest and plainest manner, in order to keep up even appearance of respectability. Criticised by all, they are found fault with by every one. Each requires an equal share of their time and attention, and all demand that, in face of dilapidated parsonages and half-paid salaries, they must preach with all the fervor and eloquence of their more favored city brethren.

Does the brother then ask "why it is that the country clergy of America is so easily recognized by its air of poverty?" or "why it is that their homes are such uncomfortable, dreary, uninviting places?" It is only to point him to the evils I have already mentioned; these furnish the cause, the effects of which are dry sermons, sleepless nights and melancholy looks.

I know not in what relation the author of the article referred to stands to the matrimonial alliance. One might, however, suppose that he belongs to the species "Bachelor." At the mere supposition of such a fact my blood runs cold. He has truly said that young men devoting themselves to the work of the ministry should ungrudgingly deny themselves the pleasures of this world for the hope of the joys of the world to come. In such a sacrifice he endeavors to bring in the marriage tie, and speaks, we think, too severely with regard to the ministers of the gospel uniting themselves in the bonds of wedlock. Perhaps it was noticed that he brought forward but *one* argument against this, and that was that it plunged them into the hands of Poverty. Now, if such is indeed the case—and there is but little doubt of the truth of the matter—is it not a dark stain on the character of the Church? Is it not a shame that a minister of the gospel, one who has devoted himself to the service of Christ, should not receive sufficient support from the Church to enable him to provide for a wife and family?

Men of the world find it both pleasant and profitable to have wives with whom they may counsel in regard to worldly affairs. Why, then, may it not be equally profitable for a minister of the Gospel to have a loved one with whom to take counsel as to heavenly things? Much more does he need an affectionate and loving wife to share his trials and sorrows, hopes and anticipations.

The author of the article referred to is the only person whom I have ever heard speaking against ministers marrying; in fact, almost every person thinks it highly important and proper that they *should* be married before settling over any parish. In the first place, it makes it pleasanter for himself, pleasanter for the congregation, and does away with all those petty jealousies which are apt to creep into the parish of a young, unmarried minister.

We see, then, conclusively, that the only reason why ministers may not unite themselves in the bonds of matrimony, is, that the church is too stingy to support them in such circumstances. Why should the "pitiless tyrant, Poverty," have dominion in his family more than in the families of worldly men? Alas! these things should not be thus.

In concluding these few remarks, I would say that I hope the "Layman" sees now the real character of his remarks, which only tend to bring shame and reproach upon the Church; and that, unless he can give better arguments than he has given to show the truth of his observations, it would be well for him to hold his peace. G. W. S.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.—V.

A Tour Continued—The South Side—Savannah-la-Mar—Christmas Festivities—Black River—Coffee Cultivation—Manchester—Vere—Back to Spanish-Town—The East End.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kingston, Jamaica, January, 1860.

I have taken the reader down the north side of Jamaica, and it is proper I should now say something of the south side—the side that more strictly answers to the original name of the island, *Caymaca*, or the land of wood and water. For while, on the north side, wood is plentiful enough, the south side, equally luxuriant in forest, is watered by a hundred streams.

Westmoreland is the most southwesterly, as Hanover is the most northwesterly parish in the Island. In the former, sugar is largely cultivated, and from its chief town, Savannah-la-Mar, the export of the great staple is still very considerable. On the route from Green Island I passed some very fine sugar estates, and not a few properties of small settlers cultivated in cane. But the weeds are abominable, and the expense of transporting heavy hogsheads from this district to the place of export, must swallow up a large portion of the planter's revenue. Still, Westmoreland keeps up its reputation as a leading sugar parish in spite of a scanty population, that numbers only seventy-nine persons to the square mile. The soil is excellent for the growth of the cane; and some of the largest and most successful planters, since Emancipation, have their estates in the vicinity of Savannah-la-Mar.

The town of Savannah-la-Mar, as its name indicates, is built on a large morass that stretches seaward. The creoles call it a healthy place, and I don't know that it is otherwise; but it ought to be unhealthy. A breeze is ever blowing from the shore, and this perhaps keeps the savannah free from fevers. I liked the look of the town, with its broad central street, and piers kept tolerably clean, and houses peeping from among forests of cocoanut trees. Crop-time was at hand, and a couple of vessels in the bay, forerunners of the fleet that annually visit Savannah-la-Mar, were waiting for their cargoes of sugar.

It was Christmas eve—a season at which the West Indian creole goes wild with excitement. Old drums, trumpets, kettles, bells, and anything that can make a noise, are brought out; dancers dance violently, and fiddlers fiddle violently, without any regard to time or tune; and masquerading and psalm-singing are alternately kept up until New Year's day is fairly past. No negro will work for love or money during this carnival time. He is literally demented, and can hardly give a sane answer to the most ordinary question. All night long, and for eight successive nights, an infernal din—a concert of cracked drums, shrill voices, and fire-crackers—is maintained. Those poor devils who cannot enjoy this species of amusement suffer the most exquisite torture. I passed the whole season in the country, and saw exhibitions of excitement that made me think the actors fit subjects for a lunatic asylum; but, though I mixed freely among the people, I was always most civilly treated, and never on any of these occasions did I see a negro in a state of intoxication. I do not remember having ever seen a West Indian negro drunk; and the temperate habits of the Jamaica creoles are the more remarkable, as the spirit manufactured in the island can be obtained for a very trifling cost.

I allude to these Christmas festivities because they afforded me an opportunity to see the people in their holiday time, when, if ever, they would be disposed to be as saucy and insolent as I have heard them characterized. I found them nothing of the kind. The accusation may be true as far as regards Kingston loafers, who hang about the wharves for chance jobs, and follow strangers with annoying persistency; but it is not true when applied to the peasantry. The people are no longer servile, though they retain, from habit, the servile epithet of "Massa," when addressing the whites; but I have ever seen them most respectful to their superiors and most anxious to oblige. Individual testimony on this point might be discredited or deemed insufficient, but there is no discrediting the fact that, since their freedom, no people in the world have been more peaceful than the creoles of Jamaica. With their freedom they seem to have forgotten all ancient grievances, and never to have entertained a thought of retribution. The contrast in this respect between the reign of Freedom and the reign of Slavery carries its own lesson and its own warning. Twenty-five years of freedom and not a murmur of popular discontent! Twenty-five years of Slavery—I take any period—and what fears and anxieties and actual outbreaks! It cost the Government $800,000 to suppress the single insurrection of 1832, during which six million of dollars worth of private property were destroyed. But the outbreak from which the planters then suffered would have been light compared to the one that was ready to burst over the island when Liberty appeared in the gap and proved its salvation.

I have also heard the Jamaica people denounced for making Christmas their great gala season of festivity, instead of the anniversary of their emancipation. It is argued that they can care little for the boon of freedom if they do not keep it in remembrance, or regard it as a fit opportunity for national rejoicings. But I do not think that the absence of any general enthusiasm in the West India Islands on the 1st of August demonstrates at all that the people fail to appreciate the blessings of freedom. Any one acquainted with these colonies knows that the reverse is the case. Negroes, very like other people, are creatures of habit, and in their Christmas festivities they keep up the customs that they were taught to observe. They have a week's holiday, and they make the most of it, according to their noisy fashion. Probably they don't reflect on the great event that the season is designed to commemorate, any more than civilized people do who drink champagne and eat roast turkeys.

It is a hot drive, along a beach road, from Savannah-la-Mar to Black River. The country is partly wooded and partly pasture land, with plenty of pimento and orange trees. American schooners very often come to the bays along this coast, and load with oranges and other fruit. I did not notice a single sugar estate on the way. The houses of small settlers were also, comparatively speaking, scarce, until a more open country, in the adjoining parish of St. Elizabeth, is reached. The hills in the distance are covered with dense forest, but are, nevertheless, inhabited by small proprietors, who grow their own coffee and pimento for the Black River market.

The town of Black River is situated in a deep bay, looking out upon the setting sun, and back upon lofty ranges of hills. For a place that cannot number more than 2,000 inhabitants, it is doing a thriving business, though the parish, of which it is the only outlet, is by no means a first-class sugar-growing district. There are few estates in St. Elizabeth, and, I think, only two that send their sugar over the roads. The remainder send their produce down the river, which, at a little expense, might be made navigable for boats for a distance of forty miles. The stream is noted for alligators, which emerge at night from the mangroves, where they lie sheltered during the day, and come up the beach quite close to the town. A more fertile district, or more splendid soil for the cultivation of every article of tropical growth, can scarcely be imagined than this portion of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, and a conveyance by water is not the least of its many advantages for the cultivation of the cane. It has been aptly called the Demerara of Jamaica, and vegetation here is indeed quite as luxuriant as it is in that wonderful colony. But Jamaica's curse—want of capital—is upon the rich alluvial soil and easy communication of the Black River country. The forests remain uncleared, and sand and mud are allowed to choke up the river channel. Yet, in spite of great natural advantages neglected and thrown away, the richness of this district is not altogether hidden from view, nor are its resources entirely wasted. The trade of Black River is principally in coffee, pimento, and different kinds of wood. Some forty or fifty vessels arrive in port during the year, and many American schooners come here for return cargoes. I was told that about 200 tons of logwood, fustic and ebony were daily moved in the Black River market—including, that is to say, the wood brought down the river and the wood shipped for foreign and island ports. The coffee is excellent, and is raised, without an exception, by small proprietors. It is a fact of some significance that this town and its trade have grown up since emancipation.

The decline in the exportation of coffee is a great argument in the mouths of those who urge the necessity of large accessions to the laboring population of the Island. But I cannot see the force of the argument, for the cultivation of coffee does not demand anything like the labor required in the cultivation of the cane. It is an undoubted fact, that the exportation of coffee in Jamaica has declined from twenty-five and thirty million of pounds to five and six million; but it is also an undoubted fact that where one pound was used in the island prior to emancipation, ten pounds are used now. What master would ever have dreamed of giving coffee to his slaves? What settler now-a-days would dream of depriving himself of his *tasse de consolation?* I never yet passed a settler's *emplacement*, in the mountainous districts of Jamaica, that I did not see coffee in cultivation; and it is my firm conviction that there is no such great discrepancy between the amount grown now and that grown at the time of emancipation, especially when the extent of exhausted coffee land is taken into account. The same statement will apply with much greater force to provisions of every description. It is undoubtedly true that most of the large coffee properties, in cultivation prior to emancipation, have been abandoned, or turned to other uses. But want of capital prevails quite as much among coffee-planters as among sugar-planters. Coffee, too, like cacao, requires new land, and the clearance of fifty acres of wood is a sort of Herculean enterprise that, in these days, a Jamaica planter would not willingly face. But, whatever large coffee planters may say about their profits and losses, it is a notorious fact that thousands and thousands of settlers grow the delicious berry to advantage, as any merchant engaged in the trade will be able to testify. They come to the towns and villages with one, two, six, or a dozen bags, and in this way many a cargo is made up for foreign ports. The population of St. Elizabeth Parish numbers 119 persons to the square mile, considerably larger, it will be seen, than most of the sugar-growing parishes. But I know of no locality in Jamaica where labor for sugar cultivation is more needed than here. The settlers have their own properties to look after, and it would be surprising indeed if they neglected them to hire themselves out as field laborers at a shilling a day.

We leave Black River village and St. Elizabeth Parish, and soon after begin to ascend the Manchester mountains. Fresh horses are advisable, for the long miles of this day's traveling would make twenty Sabbath days' journeys. Possibly we reach the summit of the May-Day Mountains about sunset, and then one of the finest spectacles in all Jamaica can be witnessed. That last hill, over a mile above the level of the sea, was killing work, and so steep that no animals but stout Jamaica ponies, accustomed to such travel, could ever have dragged us up. We pause for breath, and can look back at the country through which we have lately passed. We are upon a ridge of hills running north and south; a parallel ridge rises up in the distance, standing out black against the sun now slowly setting beyond it. The valley below, full twenty miles broad, resembles, from this height, a vast plain; but, having so lately traversed it, we know it is no plain, but an uneven country, covered with formidable hills, that have shrunk away to seemingly a level surface. The vast meadow lands that we crossed, and which were filled with stock, have dwindled down to specks of light—oases of cultivation in a wilderness of wood—and the huge cotton trees that flung their shelter over a hundred oxen, can scarcely be distinguished even at our feet. Hills piled on hills, and thunderclouds upon hills, are massed together on the right. On the left, over a mountain-top, there lies a line of sea in which the sun is preparing to make a golden set. The valley now is dark, its light has gone out, but the crests of the hills are all ablaze. Night comes on apace, and there are yet ten miles of bad road to travel before a village can be reached. The air, at this height, feels bleak after sunset, and a cloak is not to be despised.

The sun never rose upon a more picturesque village than that of Mandeville, the capital of the Parish of Manchester. It reminded me a little of a newly located town in an American Territory, for the houses did not look very old, nor were the streets out of repair—two exceptions to very general rules in Jamaica. Though a mile above the level of the sea, Mandeville lies in a hollow, surrounded by hills. The air is fresh and the climate wholesome. This parish is the only one that entirely escaped the cholera.

There is no sugar cultivation in Manchester. Coffee, pimento and provisions are raised in great abundance by the settlers; but pens and pasture lands form the principal feature of cultivation. Immense herds of cattle may be seen grazing together, but the business is not as profitable as a stranger might be led to suppose. Like most other pursuits in Jamaica, that of stock raising depends very much on the sugar crop. If sugar planting is abandoned, or if the planters are in reduced circumstances, there is a diminished demand for stock, and the breeders suffer in proportion. The fact is thus: though it is singularly illustrative of prevailing apathy that, possessed of a soil that cannot be outrivaled for richness, and of a climate that favors the growth of temperate as well as tropical products, the Jamaica proprietary should submit to destitution because they have not the money, or the means, or the protection, or the labor, or whatever else it may be that is wanted to cultivate the cane. I have no patience to listen to their complaints, when I look at the unbounded wealth and wonderful resources of the country. They cry out at the high price of labor, and pretend they cannot grow corn, when corn is grown at five times the cost in the United States and exported to Jamaica at a handsome profit. They import beef, and tongues and butter, though this very parish of Manchester offers advantages for raising stock that no portion of America possesses. They import mackerel and salmon, and herrings and codfish, though Jamaica waters abound in the most splendid kind of fish. They import woods, though Jamaica forests are unrivaled for the variety and beauty and usefulness of their timber. They import tobacco, though their soil in many districts is most excellent for its growth. The negroes, who have never been taught these things, are learning them slowly by experience, and a gradual decline in certain articles of import demonstrates that they now raise on their own properties a very large proportion of their own provisions.

In a parish like Manchester, where there are no estates, the settlers grow provisions not merely for themselves, but for the supply of neighboring sugar parishes, where the inhabitants are principally engaged in field labor. Thus Portland supplies St. Thomas-in-the-East; St. Anne supplies Trelawny, and Manchester supplies Clarendon and Vere. In Manchester, at the time I write, so far from there being any want of labor, there are a number of people in quest of labor and cannot get it. This is, doubtless, to be accounted for by the fact that there are no sugar estates in the parish; for it is the cultivation of the cane alone that demands that extraordinary force which the planters say they are unable to obtain. A Clarendon planter recently offered employment to five hundred Manchester negroes if they would change their residence; with what result I have not ascertained, but I have no doubt that the offer will be refused. The negro has an invincible dislike to move his household gods. It seems an unaccountable prejudice; but, throughout the whole island, the people may be found clinging to the plots of ground upon which they were born and their fathers before them.

The road from Mandeville, in Manchester, descends into the parish of Clarendon. Neither this parish, nor the one contiguous to it, St. Dorothy, need any special notice. Sugar cultivation in both is small, for the soil is not very favorable for the growth of the cane. The sugar lands in the former parish lie to the north of the Mocho Mountains. In the latter, the smallest parish after Kingston and Port Royal, there are only one or two estates in cultivation. The population of Clarendon is 54, and of St. Dorothy 91 persons to the square mile, and the settlers grow provisions and minor articles for export. At the small village of Lime, Savannah, some distance from the sugar properties of Clarendon, the people are about building an Independent church.

The Parish of Vere, forming the most southern promontory of Jamaica, when seen from the hills of Clarendon, which it adjoins, presents a rich alluvial country; something like Barbados, which it nearly equals in size, but without the garden-like appearance of that exquisite island. Some of the best estates in Jamaica are situated here; and they occasionally suffer from severe drouth. If money, enterprise and labor were forthcoming, it would not be an impossible, nor yet a very expensive undertaking, to turn some of the mountain streams into the parish, and save the vast sums that planters not infrequently lose from dry weather. But there must be a great change in Jamaica before money, enterprise and labor are readily found there. It is worthy of remark, as proved by this and other parishes, that only first-class estates, or in other words, estates that have had means at command, are now in cultivation. Here, again, we have, as an explanation of the prevalent ruin, want of capital, for if it were solely want of labor, the large estates that required most labor would be the first to suffer. In a precarious business like sugar cultivation, where the loss of an entire crop must now and then be expected, the Jamaica planter who could command neither capital nor credit had no resource but bankruptcy when an unfavorable season overtook him. He was accustomed in times past, as some are accustomed even to-day, to hope against hope, that a sudden rise in sugar, or some other lucky stroke of fortune, would free him from trouble and his estate from an incumbrance ten times its actual value. One in a hundred, perhaps, realized his dreams, and, warned by experience, either prudently withdrew, or curtailed his extravagance and altered his plans so as to meet the new order of things introduced with emancipation. The other ninety-nine met the fate that must inevitably overtake the desperate gambler, who, with a few shillings in his pocket, plays against the certain chances of a bank.

This want of capital—wholly irrespective of a want of labor, which I admit to exist—has been a most fruitful cause of the abandonment of sugar cultivation. The most hasty tour through the island will convince any one that contract or permanent labor—wholly independent of the valuable but transient work of the negroes, who have their own properties to look after—is absolutely needed before the cultivation of the cane in Jamaica can be largely extended or real estate command its actual and positive value. I do not believe that the absence of this contract labor explains the present great depression of Jamaican industry. My belief is, that the contract or permanent labor of coolies is needed, as a supplementary labor to that of the creole, alike on the richest and the poorest estates. There is sufficient labor in Jamaica now for the bare wants of its actual cultivation, if the planters had means enough to pay his laborers, fairly and punctually, the wages they have earned. Those wages are not too high, for they are not one-fourth of what a day-laborer can command in America. This I state unhesitatingly. But, at the same time, I state, with equal confidence, that, in Jamaica, permanent labor, that is, daily labor throughout the year—that kind of labor which will enable the planter to improve his property or even prevent it from deteriorating—is wholly wanting, and it seems to me that, without it, neither capital nor confidence will ever fully return to the island. The point I make is this: Jamaica wants labor; but that want is not the preponderating cause of her decline. In this parish of Vere, large estates are now in flourishing cultivation; yet its entire population is only twenty-eight to the square mile, considerably less than that of any other parish in the island.

Returning from Vere, the road joins a turnpike highway near the village of Old Harbor, in the Parish of St. Dorothy. From thence to Spanish-Town, through St. Catharines, it is luxurious traveling, after recent experience of Jamaica roads. A few sugar estates are passed, but the main features of the cultivation are pasture and provision grounds.

My account of a tour through the interior of Jamaica is already sufficiently long, without adding a detailed description of the Eastern parishes that I visited.

W. G. S.

CAREER OF A SCOUNDREL.

Dr. Ellis, the Confidence Operator—Life and Some of the Rascalities of the Race of Confidence Operators—An Adept at Money-borrowing, Love-making and Book-writing—A Wasted Life and a Useful Moral.

Dr. Thomas T. Ellis, the confidence operator, whose conviction and sentence to Sing Sing for three years and six months, on Monday, in the Court of General Sessions, was reported in the Times of the following day, was taken to Sing Sing yesterday morning, to serve out his term of imprisonment. No common criminal is Dr. Ellis. Enjoying splendid opportunities to achieve high social and literary distinction, he has sunk to the deeper depths of infamy. He had fine talents and perverted them, and the noble endowments of his intellect and person he turned to ignoble use. Having been tried only on one indictment, whereas a dozen are hanging over his head, a fractional part only of his life has been developed before the Courts. In view of this fact, and the singularly marked character of his career, we give below a somewhat extended record of his life. Many of the facts were gathered from his own lips, and their accuracy, as well as that of the other statements given, is well attested. A wasted life the story shows, and rightly read, there is a moral in it of some importance.

Dr. Thomas Thompson Ellis—Dr. Thomas Thompson is the right name, "Ellis" being a præternomenal suffix for purposes of disguise—was born in 1816, in Renwick, Cumberland County, England. His father, who was Captain of the Fourteenth Light Dragoons, a regiment of the Royal Militia, died when our hero was seven years old. His mother died four years previously. Being an only child, he inherited at his father's death the paternal estate. The estate was originally large, and yielded a handsome revenue, but the wild and extravagant habits of his father gradually rendered less broad the acres, and at the latter's death left an income little more than a prebendary's living. His guardian, under whom he was placed, sent him to the best of schools. In his seventeenth year he entered Trinity College, Dublin. Nothing special marked his collegiate career. He took his share in College sprees, and the seventh honor at graduating. He says himself that in studying the compositions of Horace and Juvenal, he did not neglect the composition of punches; and while familiarizing himself with the figures in conic sections, he kept up an equal familiarity with the figures of the fashion-plates, to say nothing of fair female forms. After graduating came the choice of a profession. His father had expressed an earnest wish that he should never enter the army. This wish he felt bound to comply with. His guardian, who was a zealous High Churchman, was anxious that he should take sacerdotal orders. Lacking piety to make a fitting pulpit representative, and having too much conscience to make headway at the law, he determined to convert himself into a doctor.

In Dublin he commenced his medical studies, but completed them in London. Shortly after taking his medical degree, he was admitted a member of the London College of Surgeons. He adopted surgery as his specialty, was an earnest student, and gave brilliant promise of soon attaining high rank in the profession. In two years time he received from the surgical college two first-class prizes, one for a thesis on the "Anatomy of the Optic Nerve," and the other for a dissertation on the "Osseous Diseases of Mothers and Children." The head surgeon of the English Marine Hospital at the Cape of Good Hope died about this time, and it became necessary to appoint a successor. The place was offered to him, and he accepted it—an acceptance urged upon him by the exhaustion of his patrimony, the threats of testy tailors to thrust him into the debtor's prison, and the handsome pay he was to receive. At the Hospital he remained about two years, when, obtaining leave of absence, he revisited the English capital. He brought back a purse well laden with English sovereigns, from which, he says, he paid all his London creditors. As he was about returning to the Cape of Good Hope, he fell in love with a Miss Loutrelle, a beautiful French girl, which upset his plans. He married, resigned his place, and entered upon the practice of his profession in London. He was eminently successful in his profession, but in the New-World he believed he might make a speedier fortune. At the end of eighteen months he accordingly set sail for America, bringing his wife and an infant child with him.

In the Fall of 1846 he landed in New-York. On arriving here he took board at No. 36 Walker-street, a large and fashionable boarding-house, then kept by the mother of gentlemen who have since achieved distinction in the political world. No very brilliant professional inducements inviting a sojourn here, he staid in the City but a few weeks, and then went to Boston, where he settled, hiring a first-class house in Beach-street; he furnished it sumptuously, and exposed to view his professional sign. Patients came to be bled, and were bled. He remained in Boston about eight years. In the interim his first wife had died, and he had married a second time. While living in Boston he wrote two medical works, which still command an extensive sale—the *Manual of Medical Jurisprudence* and the *Physician's Vade Mecum.* He left Boston to go to farming, buying a farm in Northern Ohio, for which he paid $7,000. His agricultural fit was of short duration. At the end of eighteen months he sold his farm and came to this City, arriving here about five years ago. It was on his re-arrival here that he took the additional name of Ellis, by which name he is only known in this City. The change of name is reported to have been adopted to avoid any unpleasant visits or missives from Boston creditors, of which at this time he had a large number. His leaving Boston, it should be stated, was rather a sudden, as well as unexpected, move his extensive confidence operations having involved him in difficulties threatening unpleasant results if he remained. The money which he took away with him was, most of it, borrowed, and the remainder professional earnings.

Life in New-York did not open as auspiciously for the Doctor as he had hoped. Being obliged, through changing his name, to hoist a new professional sign, it is possible that its fresh appearance was too suggestive of a recent entrance upon the profession to induce a speedy rush of patients. Accustomed to live extravagantly, he exercised no providence, and the result was that he soon found himself hardly pressed to get money enough to pay the rent, grocer's and butcher's bills for his family. For a time he added to his income by contributions to leading medical journals, and it is authoritatively stated that he also turned his pen to pecuniary account by writing yellow-covered novels of the cheapest and most degraded character. Meantime he was continually forming fresh lady acquaintances, more particularly widows of means, to whom he palmed himself off as a widower. His programme was—a line of widow-wheedling commenced in Boston—to make love to the objects of his visits, talk them into marriage engagements, and, securing their confidence, borrow such sums of money as he was able, and in default of money to request the loan of their jewelry. To carry on this sort of business successfully necessarily occupied a good deal of time. This was no drawback. The business was pleasing, exciting, romantic, and compensative. It required genius, and that was what the Doctor prided himself upon possessing. With a noble sacrifice, which, directed worthily, might have accomplished great good, he gave the bulk of his time to this most fascinating, but dangerous pursuit. Nature had lavishly endowed the Doctor with winning qualities. Possessing eminent personal beauty, a rival to Beau Brummel in elegance of dress, polished and plausible in conversation, and indicating in every movement, gesture and utterance the dignity, culture, grace and taste of the finished gentleman, he had no difficulty in playing well the part of the gay deceiver, and in a manner richly remunerative. It is probable that but a fractional part of his victims are known—most of them preferring to suffer their loss rather than submit to the mortification and ridicule attendant upon exposure.

A widow lady, who lived in —— place, whose name and residence we suppress from regard to her family connections, is the largest sufferer at the hands of the Doctor, so far as the latter's villainies thus far appear in the records of the City Courts. This lady owned the house she lived in, and the furniture, which was of the first quality. She had three children, one of them a nearly grown-up daughter. Dr. Ellis represented himself to her as a wealthy practitioner from the South, and the owner of a magnificent plantation in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, La., the plantation, as he alleged, adjoining that formerly owned by Gen. Taylor. Ingratiating himself into her favor, he proposed marriage, and was accepted. As Fall advanced, he proposed that she should sell her house, lot and furniture, and her children accompanying her, repair with him to the sunny South. She cheerfully acceded to the proposal, sold her property, and, without suspicion, placed the proceeds in his hands. The Doctor took the money, but he did not take the widow and her family. She still mourns the loss of her funds, but derives consolation from the thought that she escaped entering into an illegal marriage with him.

A Mrs. Lester, a widow residing at No. 93 Thompson-street, was also doubly victimized by the doctor, in her heart and purse. Winning the first, he sought to obtain possession of the latter, and succeeded to the tune of $1,000. The wedding was appointed for last Christmas, the bridesmaids and groomsmen selected, and all the requisite arrangements made for the happy day. The doctor undertook to negotiate for a house belonging to Mr. Rob Lockwood, the book publisher in Broadway, in which he and his wife were to move after marriage. An inability to furnish satisfactory references cut short the negotiations. This fact leaked out, reached the ears of the expectant bride, and a rupture of the marriage engagement was the result. The $1,000 had been given to the doctor that he might supply himself with a stylish horse, gig, and other equipments, with which to make a dashing professional display. Mrs. Lester became convinced that it would have been better for her to have followed the cautious example of the landlord, and demanded references before yielding her hand to her Esculapian suitor. At this time the doctor's second wife was living, and she is still living for that matter. Had he not been baulked in his plans, there is but little doubt that he would have committed bigamy.

Mrs. Fairchild, who keeps a small dry goods store in Brooklyn, had $200, net profits of her business, laid by for a rainy day. Dr. Ellis became cognizant of the fact, worked upon the confidence of the female tape and ribbon seller, and succeeded in transferring the $200 to his own pocket. The doctor gave her a forged note of security, and afterwards, obtaining possession of it, destroyed alike the evidence of his forgery and of his indebtedness. Love was not at the bottom of this fraud, but fraudulent simulation of benevolence on his part. The doctor stated that he was going to give the money to a poor family.

A Murray street merchant was among the first to discover the doctor's proclivity to make random statements and promises. He loaned the doctor $200 in money and sold about $160 worth of goods to a lady upon his written order. The money has never been returned, and the goods are yet unpaid for. In part liquidation, however, of the indebtedness, the merchant was fortunate enough to obtain possession of the doctor's gold-case hunting-watch, which had been left at the jewelry store of Mr. Tice, in Brooklyn, to be repaired. As bringing to light the doctor's tactics in working upon the pockets of those of his own sex, it may be well to state that this loan was effected upon the Doctor's statement that he owned a valuable farm in the vicinity of St. Catharines, Canada. A week or two previous he showed the merchant a letter purporting to have been written by the tenant in charge of his farm, which letter was written in coarse style, most of the words misspelled, and giving a natural and detailed account of matters at the farm. This, of course, was all a preliminary dodge on the Doctor's part. Meantime, Dr. Ellis had stated that he had no wife living, but that a boy, his only child, was living on the farm. The merchant, after his suspicions had become aroused, sent a telegram of inquiry to the Mayor of St. Catharines, and received back information that the Doctor had no farm in that vicinity, but that he had a wife and two children, living in great poverty. It was unfortunate that the merchant had not sooner learned that the Doctor was a swindler, as he had introduced him into his own family, and into some leading families in Brooklyn, thereby causing several of his acquaintances to be victimized out of similar loans. Neither the merchant nor his mercantile friends have ventured, however, to show themselves among the retinue of complainants, preferring to keep in the background to publishing themselves as the easy victims of a barefaced swindler.

About eighteen months ago, Dr. Ellis induced Dr. Barboby to take him as partner in his drug-store, corner of Atlantic and Court streets, Brooklyn. At that time Dr. Berboby was doing an excellent business, but by the extra capital Dr. Ellis was to put in he hoped to enlarge the business and greatly magnify receipts. The hope was illusory; the promised capital was never forthcoming. Dr. Ellis succeeded in getting the main management of the store, thereby pocketing the legitimate proceeds, and making surreptitious sales. The business alliance ended in the financial ruin of Dr. Barboby, and it was not long before the store passed into other hands. At this time Dr. Ellis lived in Brooklyn. The drug-business wound up, the Doctor moved to this City, took rooms in Leroy-place, placed conspicuously in view his doctorial sign, and resumed professional practice. He met with very good success, but while practicing phlebotomy upon his male patients, he did not neglect preying upon the purses and hearts of confiding women. At this time it is said he had several thousand dollars deposited in bank—the profits of his recent confidence villainies. Unfortunately he fell a victim to the seductive fascinations of speculation. He went into Wall-street. His bank deposit went with him. He lost his money in much quicker time than it took him to make it. The Doctor left Wall-street disgusted.

Cleaned out of his cash, the Doctor set zealously to work to get himself again on good pecuniary footing. It was an unfortunate crisis. Petty creditors began to obtrude their odious presence upon him. For years having practiced the art of ignoring creditors, he thought himself equal to any creditorial emergency. He had not reckoned rightly. A Bleecker-street tailor named Murphy insanely insisted upon being paid for a suit of clothes. The Doctor could not cancel the indebtedness, and Murphy had him arrested. A further inability to procure bail led to his committal to the Tombs. This arrest and committal launched the Doctor upon a sea of legal difficulties. Complaints of swindling came pouring in from all sides. An imposing retinue of indignant tailors, surgical-instrument makers, boarding-house keepers, and disappointed widows pertinaciously pursued him with their pecuniary claims. The Doctor, after remaining in prison several weeks, procured bail; but his bondsmen soon gave him up and he was again restored to his old quarters, where he remained till his recent transfer to Sing Sing, barring the interval of his trial before Recorder Barnard.

The immediate charge upon which he was convicted and sent to State Prison, it will be remembered, was obtaining a diamond ring, worth $200, from Mary Roberts, a lady residing in Broome-street. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the facts here, as they were all published at the time of the trial. The Court found that the confidence swindle was proven against him, and the Recorder, as stated above, sentenced him for three years and six months to hard labor at Sing Sing. The Doctor was unprepared for the sentence. As he left his cell at the Toombs his last remark was that he should have an account to settle with the Recorder on the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

Dr. Ellis is now 44 years of age. He is of medium height, with broad shoulders, and compactly built. He had luxuriant black hair—it has probably been shaved now, and does not look so luxuriant—dark gray eyes, black side-whiskers, a ruddy complexion, and a smile undefinable in its power to express the variations of passion, humor and sarcasm. His features are regular and classical. In his prison cell at the Tombs he preserved the same gentlemanly dignity he would during a morning call in Fifth avenue. He kept his linen fastidiously clean and his hair and whiskers combed with the same accurate precision he would were he to occupy a private box at the opera. If cleanliness and neatness are only one remove from piety, as some one has asserted, the doctor was close on to being pious. The story of the whited sepulchre, unfortunately, goes some way to rebut this theory.

REV. HENRY G. GUINNESS.

Sketch of the Life and Ministerial Career of Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness.

This distinguished preacher, who has recently arrived in this country, and is now preaching in this City, attracts so much attention, and his labors excite so general an interest, that an outline of his life cannot fail to be acceptable, especially to the literary community.

He was born in August, 1830, at Montpelier House, near Kingston, about six miles from Dublin. His father was brother to Mr. Guinness, the brewer of Dublin "Stout" celebrity, and was an officer in the army; and his mother the widow of Capt. D'Esterre, who fell in a duel with the late Daniel O'Connell, some thirty-five years ago. He was brought up and well instructed, by his pious parents, in the knowledge of Divine truth. He was educated at Cheltenham, and afterwards at Exeter, under Rev. Dr. Mills and Rev. C. Worthy, both of whom entertained the highest esteem and regard for him. In his boyhood he was the subject of strong convictions, but about seven years ago he determined to go to sea, having become careless and indifferent with regard to religion. He left England and wandered over the shores of Mexico, the West Indies, Texas, through the Carribbean Sea, &c. During the voyage the ship was nearly lost on two occasions, and it was chiefly owing (the captain states) to the steadiness and presence of mind displayed by young Guinness that the ship was preserved.

From this voyage he landed hale and strong. Nor was this the only or chief gain he had made. Desirable elements in his natural character had been called into play. He had been quickened to thought and observation—had been trained to self-mastery—had been rendered wise and prompt in dealing with emergencies. He also had seen much of the world, and had become familiarized with *man* in various countries, phases, relations and circumstances. His acquaintance with the works and ways of God was enlarged and he better knew himself. His religious consciousness was deepened, and he was more fixed in habits of faith, watchfulness and prayer. On reaching home his friends urged him to turn his thoughts to agriculture. To this he was disinclined, but yielded to their wishes, and went to reside on the estate of a relative in the west of Ireland. His taste remained unchanged. He preferred the stir of seamanship to the quietness of farming. Accordingly, in the year 1854, he again set out on a voyage to the East Indies. Soon after the ship sailed they were obliged to put back, in a half wrecked condition, and he being attacked by a most serious and alarming illness, was quite unable to proceed further, and returned to his home in Cheltenham, apparently a dying man.

It was about this time that he experienced a change of heart, and having obtained peace in believing, he at once, with the help of God, determined to spend and be spent in his Master's service. For this purpose he entered New College, London, under his friend and tutor, the late Dr. Harris. This was about January, 1856.

Pending his acceptance at New College, Mr. Guinness occupied himself among the poor of Cheltenham. He also addressed gatherings in the workhouse and other places. On one of these occasions, some unforeseen circumstance had prevented the inmates from assembling as he had arranged, and as he was retracing his way back, sad with disappointment, the thought struck him, "Do not many of the people I am passing in the streets need to be told of sin, and Christ and mercy?" Filled with this thought, he took up his position in a retired part of the town, pulled out his Bible and began to read aloud. A number of persons were soon drawn around him, and he preached an admirable discourse from Psalms xxx 5: "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." This was his first sermon in the open air. The thing was soon "noised abroad." He persevered in this and other forms of Christian endeavor for the good of souls, during several months, at the same time preparing for the college entrance examination. In Jan., 1857, he was received as a probationer at St. John's Wood, and at the end of the session he was approved of for full standing on the foundation.

While pursuing his business as a student, he devoted every hour not required for study to tract distribution, visiting St. Pancras Workhouse, St. John's-Wood Barracks, and other parts of the metropolis, and to preaching engagements in chapels and out of doors, as opportunity offered. On going back to Cheltenham for the vacation, he recommenced laboring in the Gospel there. With rarely a day's intermission, he spent six months in the work of publishing salvation; traversing a range that embraced several of the leading cities and towns in the West of England. Crowds pressed to hear the young preacher. The interest about him spread and grew as he advanced. The newspapers gave notice of his popularity; and there is reason to belive that many souls were saved.

Previous to leaving college, which was in June, 1857, he had, together with other preaching occupations, been for three months supplying the pulpit of the Tabernacle, Moorfields, London. His engagement at this place contributed much to determine his career. That spacious edifice, though presenting no attractions as a pile of architecture, is revered, and accounted almost holy, as having been built and occupied by the illustrious George Whitefield. Young Guinness while there must have had Whitefield vividly before his eye. If he sat in the vestry, Whitefield once was accustomed to sit there. As he entered the pulpit, he could not but feel that Whitefield had ascended it before him. When he surveyed the crowd assembled round him, he reflected that equal or greater numbers had crowded the same pews, benches and aisles, as Whitefield's congregation. On rising to offer prayer, or preach the word, he would be conscious that Whitefield had risen there too, for pouring out his soul in supplication, and for declaring the whole counsel of God. And in retiring, he would reflect what astonishing effects were produced in Whitefield's teaching and appeals beneath the same roof. With these associations, telling week after week upon Mr. Guinness' susceptible heart, ambitious for honorable distinction in the Gospel, it would be strange indeed if he were not deeply moved with firm resolve, by the help of God, to take Whitefield as his model.

In the month of July he was ordained as an Evangelist. The service was held in the Tabernacle, ministers of several churches taking part in it. Neither they nor Mr. Guinness himself considered that the ceremony gave him any additional grace or authority. It was only a recognition of him by the brethren as in their judgment called of God to the work, and a devout commendation of him to the favor of the Divine Lord, in whose employ he was engaged. The proceedings are said to have been deeply solemn and interesting.

And now this young preacher entered upon a range without limit or trammel, save what his own infirmity and God's providence might impose. Though a stripling, he fearlessly struck out, determined to know nothing among men save Jesus Christ and him crucified. Not a few sound Christian persons observed him, and their admiration was not free from misgivings. They rejoiced with trembling. They feared for the youth himself, and for the gospel whose credit was, to some degree, at stake in him before the public. But the Presence he sought and relied on did not fail him. He traveled through England; went over the length and breadth of the principality; visited Scotland; and spent a short time in France; testifying anywhere and everywhere the good, old apostolic doctrine of "Repentance towards our Lord Jesus Christ." The stir produced, as he proceeded from place to place, was remarkable.

We cannot follow him in all his wanderings. We content ourselves with simply quoting the opinion of the Dublin *Daily Express*:

"Few preachers have ever addressed congregations more select than Mr. Guinness in this city. They consisted of the *élite* of all denominations, including a considerable number of the Established Clergy. The wealth, the respectability, the cultivated intellect, as well as the evangelical piety of the city, have been represented in a measure unprecedented, we believe, on such an occasion in this country. Judges, members of Parliament, distinguished orators, Fellows of College, the lights of the various professions, and, to a considerable extent, the rank and fashion of this gay metropolis, have been drawn out to a dissenting chapel, which was thronged, even on week days, by this new attraction. On Wednesday morning the Lord Lieutenant was present with the gentlemen of his Excellency's household; and yesterday morning we observed among the audience the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Justice of Appeal, and Baron Pennefather." "After singing and prayer," says *Saunders' News-letter*, "Mr. Guinness took for the subject of his lecture the twenty-third Psalm, which he expounded, verse by verse, in a Scriptural and most eloquent style. His illustrations of the beautiful and simple imagery of this Psalm were varied and most appropriate; they were, at the same time, characterized by good taste and sound judgment. He appears to possess a knowledge of human nature, and the various phases of society, rarely exhibited in so young a man. The peroration of his lecture was most eloquent, and the application of the Psalm to the different classes of his hearers was searching and solemn, and appeared to make a deep impression on a large number of the congregation."

It is the conviction of many that Mr. Guinness is raised up to do a large portion of the evangelistic work, which it is on all hands admitted, will have to be done before the mass of the people shall come to know, even theoretically, the essential principles of the Gospel. We know of no preacher, save Mr. Spurgeon, who is so likely to gain the ear of the passing multitude. His appearance is decidedly singular and prepossessing. In person he is tall and slender, and of an easy and graceful manner. The long, thin face, not altogether destitute of a healthful hue, but sometimes tinged with a hectic flush, bears in repose a grave and studious aspect; and when lighted up, as it frequently is, with a quiet smile of pleasure, indicates the presence of a genial and sympathetic spirit. The long dark hair, parted in the centre and thrown backward, gives to the preacher a rather Romanish aspect. But his voice is by no means feminine, for it is full and loud. Indeed we do not suppose that there is a church, chapel or hall in this City, or elsewhere, in which he could not make himself heard to the remotest comer; albeit he is sometimes so rapid in his utterance that the words unite and become indistinct. That which strikes you most, perhaps, in his preaching is the thoroughly natural and unstudied address he employs. It is to this fact we attribute much of his power over the people; for despite the frequent want of logic that is displayed, and the lack of connection that is observable to the critical eye between the different parts of a single discourse, he rarely fails to move and melt his hearers. To characterize the style of Mr. Guinness in a sentence, we should say it is pictorial preaching—comparisons, contrasts, figures and anecdotes making up the staple of both the sermons that we have heard. But whoever may feel disappointed with the matter of the preacher, and regret that the framework of his discourses is not of a more solid description, and able to bear with greater ease the mass of ornament employed, few will question his intense earnestness, and fail to conclude from his impassioned manner that the conversion of souls to Christ is the master purpose of his life. For after all the secret of his power is his simple, unaffected manner; his solemnizing sense of responsibility; his dramatic way of putting cases; the warmth of heart, which sends all his thoughts glowing into the hearts of others, which they kindle into sympathetic fervor. Thus they are prepared to receive the truth in the love of it. Why should not such preachers be multiplied? We have some of them; why should they not go forth? Such a preacher is a great power, prepared and sent forth by God, and as such Mr. Guinness has been hailed by all denominations.

Cannot Stevens and Hazlitt be Properly Pardoned?

To the Hon. John Letcher, Governor of Virginia:

Your attention is respectfully asked to consider the question, whether the pardon or commutation of Stevens and Hazlitt, sentenced to be hung on the 16th of March next, is not required by all usage, as well as an act of mercy.

It is not necessary here to discuss the acts of John Brown.

He knew the risks of his invasion, and took the consequences of a failure.

But it is well known that the rank and file of his army, or followers, were nearly all killed, or have since been executed.

Except, perhaps, one or two who may have escaped, Stevens and Hazlitt only remain.

Since the earliest dawn of civilization, History shows that it has been usual in such cases to execute a few of the *leaders* only.

Even in the brutal times of Jeffrey only the leading traitors were executed. In modern times we have looked upon England and Spain as despotic compared with our government. Yet England did not execute the rank and file of the invaders into Canada in 1837. They were transported, and, after a few years, were fully pardoned by her Queen.

When Spain executed Lopez for invading Cuba, she only imprisoned the rank and file who accompanied him, and even that semi-barbarous nation shortly after gave them a full pardon.

The present Emperor of France has never yet executed the *masses* in like cases, and we should hesitate to say that the Government of any of our States was less worthy or upright than his.

The Sultan of Turkey has not, to my recollection, made wholesale slaughter of any foreign or domestic invaders.

The Hyena of Austria, even, has hesitated to take the lives of all who have risen against her.

Our Federal Government has been still more lenient; for instance, Gen. Wm. A. Walker had killed ten times as many as have fallen in consequence of Brown's acts, yet our Government at New-Orleans fully discharged him, but a few days after Brown was arrested.

The pirates who were lately tried at Savannah for stealing Africans were discharged, without even executing the leader or captain of the vessel. Even the public opinion of the North would not have asked for the execution of the whole crew.

To cite instances in Northern States. It is but a few years since Thomas W. Dorr and several others were guilty of treason against the State of Rhode Island. Even that *weak* State did not execute or imprison the rank and file, and did not execute the leader, but long since fully released him. Should the great and powerful State of Virginia require more for her protection?

During the year 1845 a large number of persons were convicted in Delaware County, New-York, for murder, growing out of the Anti-Rent difficulties. The magnanimous Silas Wright, then Governor, did not allow even the leaders to be hung, but commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life; and when John Young became Governor in 1847, one of his first acts was their full pardon.

Many more instances might be cited from ancient and modern history, to show that *justice and expediency* have never required the wholesale slaughter of all the party, in any given public act, or even in cases of ordinary murder, where but five or six are engaged.

This usage rests upon the plainest principles of justice, which will be recognized by any jurist and real statesman in the country.

Every unusual movement, which requires a combination of men, is led by a person of strong will. No other can even put it in motion. The followers are frequently over-persuaded, and in a thoughtless moment give way to the seducer. Who among us is without sin? Who among us can appeal to his own conscience, and say he asks no mercy from the Great Judge of All? When that man is found, he can say there is no mercy for the *erring*, and may execute vengeance, without giving account to that Ruler who knows the most secret thoughts of the heart.

It is not intended herein to express any opinion upon the acts of John Brown and his small army. Conceding them to have been as wicked as construed by the public opinion of your State, it does not alter the question as herein presented.

This is published so that it may be read and commented upon by the *leading minds* of the country, as it is not believed that your Excellency will be willing to *permit* an act which *they* may judge would outrage and out-Herod the barbarism of any Government yet organized among civilized men.

Feb. 22, 1860.

JUSTICE AND MERCY.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung base,)
The most graceful in form, and the best-toned horizontal piano in the world.

The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin, "the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusive of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, (FORMERLY DUBOIS & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,) Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—JOHN CODMAN and ISAAC A. NICHOLS, Executors of ANTHONY DEY, deceased. Surrogate's order to limit creditors. Dated this 9th day of February, 1860. On application of the above-named executors, it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the *American Standard*, a newspaper printed and published in Jersey City, in this State, and also in the New-York *Times*, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. By order,
E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
N. B.—Claims to be presented to A. DEY, Jr., No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES A. BOORMAN against FREDERIC W. RHINELANDER and EDWIN A. POST—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was Feb. 7, 1860, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 34 Pine-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand and five hundred dollars, ($4,500,) with interest from the fourth (4th) day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1860.
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND,
f10-law12wS* Plff's Att'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
law6mS* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES P. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
a17-law6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND PLACES will meet on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. All persons interested or having business with said Committee, will please appear without further notice.
TERENCE FARLEY,
F. J. A. BOOLE,
J. H. BRADY,
Committee on Land and Places.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH will meet on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons interested or having business with said Committee, will please appear without further notice.
TERENCE FARLEY,
MICHLEL TUOMEY,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Public Health.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons having business before the Committee will be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notice.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, } Committee
GILBERT M. PLATT, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Finance.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next. Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had at this office, where maps will also be shown of the Corporation wharves and piers.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1860. }

NOTICE.—THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, and the Widows of Veterans, rich and poor, will call at the Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place, near to corner of Chambers-st., and have their claims made for the use of clothing worn out, lost or destroyed in the war of 1812, '13 and '14, the time being extended to 1st March next. Col. H. RAYMOND, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, March 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new primary school-house on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal, and none others will be considered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
EDMUND J. KELLY,
CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY,
EUGENE SHINE, } Building
JOHN SHEA, } Committee.
EDWARD M. MORRIS,

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

INSTRUCTION.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
No. 11 West 27th-st.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE—A LONG-ESTABLISHED Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen; located within an hour of New-York, in a neighborhood distinguished for its healthfulness, its beautiful scenery, and its many social and religious advantages; it offers, to a competent and enterprising teacher inducements rarely to be met with. For full particulars, address "ADVERTISER," No. 48 1st-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY, FAMILIAR WITH both the French and English languages, will give lessons in French, at private houses, for a moderate compensation. The most unexceptionable references given. Address care Box No. 397 Post-office.

BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS!
BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS!
BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT—
BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT—
By
GEORGE C. DOBSON, GEORGE C. DOBSON,
GEORGE C. DOBSON, GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE MOST SKILLFUL TEACHER
THE MOST SKILLFUL TEACHER
IN AMERICA—IN AMERICA.
MAKING THE PUPIL A PROFICIENT PLAYER
MAKING THE PUPIL A PROFICIENT PLAYER
IN TWELVE LESSONS. IN TWELVE LESSONS.
IN TWELVE LESSONS. IN TWELVE LESSONS.
THE CELEBRATED SHORT-HANDLED BANJOS
THE CELEBRATED SHORT-HANDLED BANJOS
THE CELEBRATED SHORT-HANDLED BANJOS
OF DOBSON'S MAKE—OF DOBSON'S MAKE,
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.
Sent to any part of the world on the receipt of Ten Dollars.
566 Broadway, 566 Broadway, 566 Broadway,
Room No. 5, up stairs.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

MISS RUSSELL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This school is located at Greenfield, Mass., a town on the Connecticut River, which in climate and scenery is unsurpassed; it is also accessible by railroad from all directions. There are two terms in the year, the first beginning Sept. 16 and ending Feb. 2, the second beginning Feb. 24 and ending July 13. The course of instruction embraces, in addition to the common and higher English branches, the French, German and ancient languages. A native French teacher resides in the family, and French is made, as far as possible, the language of the school. Circulars, embracing terms, references, &c., may be obtained at the office of J. Russell & Co., No. 89 Beekman-st., New-York, or by application to Miss Russell, in Greenfield.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivaled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NO. 309 West 22d st.—The next term of this Institute, designed for pupils of both sexes, from six to sixteen years of age, commences on Monday, Feb. 13. The plan embraces a thorough English and German education, preparing boys for business or college. Separate classes for young ladies. Gymnastics taught by an experienced teacher. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. There are a few vacancies for boarding pupils. Circulars and full particulars respecting the Institute may be had on application to
Dr. RUD. DULON, No. 13 Market-st.
Dr. H. GERKE, No. 309 West 22d-st.

A GERMAN LADY HAVING SOME LEISURE time, would take a few pupils in the French and German languages. She is desirous of forming conversational classes for married as well as single ladies, which method she has found very successful to beginners, in acquiring the proper accent of a language. Address, with name and residence, Miss W., Box No. 87 *Times* Office.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address, by note, LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 348 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Competent teachers for schools and families can be obtained. Parents supplied gratuitously with information of the best schools. References—Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Hon. Henry Barnard, and others. Wanted, teacher of French and music. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 22. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $2 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

A LADY IN THE COUNTRY WILL RECEIVE into her family five or six little girls to educate. They shall be thoroughly taught in English, Music and French, and receive every care that they could under a mother's eye. Particular attention is given to physical and religious training. Address S. I. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence Feb. 3, and is a most favorable time to enter this Seminary, as the course of study will not be interrupted by a vacation for twenty-one weeks. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition fourteen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Term opens April 13. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK.

AT $5.—BUSINESS WRITING FOR BANK clerks, business men, &c. Mr. DOLBEAR, No 609 Broadway, will form cheap classes in the afternoon, and guarantees to remove stiffness or trembling from the most cramped hand, and give an elegant business style. Four $5 seats vacant at 4 o'clock P. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, would be glad to devote a few hours daily to teaching music, or French (acquired in France:) she is also capable of instructing in all the branches of an English education. Address AGNES, Post-office, Brooklyn.

AMENIA SEMINARY—DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to ladies and gentlemen at reasonable charges. Spring term opens April 5. Catalogues sent upon application.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 13th-st. Circulars at the School.

A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR A FEW children, in a private family, where they will receive the most careful attention and the most tender treatment, may be heard of by application to HOME, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO PURCHASE a share in a good school in New-York; she has long been accustomed to the management of a school and to teaching Music, French, Latin, and the usual English branches. Address R. U., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

MUSIC.—A LADY WELL EXPERIENCED IN teaching the piano, and having a few vacant hours, would like to have a few more pupils to instruct at their residences. Apply at No. 27 Perry-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS—WANTED, A PARTNER IN an established boarding-school for young gentlemen near the City. He must be a gentleman of good address, a good disciplinarian, a graduate of an American college; of a Christian or moral character; or, if preferred, would dispose of the entire interest in the institution. A line addressed to BOARDING-SCHOOL, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, with real name, qualifications, experience, reference, &c., will be confidentially treated.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY AS resident governess in a family living about 8 miles from Philadelphia, to take the entire charge and education of two little girls, 8 and 6 years old; must be a proficient on the piano-forte, and capable of giving thorough instruction in French and English. Best references required. Address HUGH DAVIDS, Tacony Post-office, XXIIId Ward, Philadelphia.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF A FAMILY GOING to Europe, a lady perfectly competent to teach English, French and music, would take an engagement as daily governess. For further information apply at No. 31 West 20th-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS LATELY arrived in this country, wishes for a morning engagement in New-York. She has long been accustomed to teach music, French, Latin, and the usual English branches. Address R. H., Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD education and refinement, engaged in teaching preferred, may have board at No. 31 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; family private, with all the comforts of a home.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN OF EDUCATION and experience in teaching, whose present engagement will shortly terminate, wishes to meet with another situation in a family or school. Address E. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

A SECOND-HAND GIG, STILL IN GOOD order, is wanted at No. 41 Henry-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 18, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 6 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M. 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and at 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive at Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray st. wharf Feb 17, 2 P. M.; 18, 1½ P. M. 20, 5½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 21, 5 A. M.; 22, 5½ A. M.; 23, 6 A. M.; 24, 6½ A. M.; 25, 7 A. M.; 27, 7½ A. M.; 28; 7½ A. M.; 29 8½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, at 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.
JAN. 1, 1860.

Capital stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1857	252,590 19	—$352,590 19
Balance Jan 1, 1859		343,191 59
Dividend account		26,168 00
Dividend annuity account	$22 00	
Premiums received during the year	304,308 41	
Interest account for the year	47 371 37	— 351,701 78
Total		$1,073,651 56
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death on policies and bonus	$87,131 00	
Expenses, taxes, med. ex. fees and commissions	52,104 26	
Reinsurance, purchased policies and bonus, and dividends paid during the year	63,408 23	—$202,643 49
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$355,050 00	
Premium loans	378,781 13	
Agents' account for premiums in course of collection and transmission	65,600 00	
Real estate	13,301 01	
Cash in Bank and on hand	51,188 43	
United States, State and City Bonds and Stocks	7,097 50	—$871,008 07
Total		$1,073,651 56

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding Scrip for Profits heretofore allotted. Also, a Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the Life Premiums entitled to participate at the Third Triennial Allotment. Also, a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Term Premiums in like manner participating, all of which dividends are adjustable at the time of settlement of the current year's premiums.

The insured, who have not before made their selection, may, at their option, (signified at the time of adjustment of the above dividends,) convert their dividends into a bonus increase of the amount insured by Life Policies, or, by an equivalent reduction of the annual premiums. N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

$25,000.
FULTON COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BONDS
FOR SALE.
They bear 8 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July in each year, at the American Exchange Bank, in this city. They are guaranteed to be strictly legal in every respect, and a first-class security.
ALSO:
$20 000 SCOTT COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BONDS.
Interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and 1st of October in each year.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 25th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, of $22,500 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable 25 years after dates. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."
H. H. HUNNEWELL, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
H. P. KIDDER, }
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1860.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD, at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.
Branch office, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb. 8, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

SHIPPING

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS!
OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS
AT
PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M.,
The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid Steamer
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
For ASPINWALL DIRECT and will connect, via Panama Railroad with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander,
AND PROCEED DIRECTLY TO SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage, apply at the office—over the gate, on the wharf at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.
The high-classed, powerful Clyde-built screw steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. MERKLEREID, will sail from pier No. 39, North River, on WEDNESDAY, 29th February, at 12 o'clock noon. Rates of passage: Saloon cabin, $75; forward cabin, $50; steerage, including an abundance of properly-cooked provisions, $30. This steamer has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. For passage apply to FRAS. MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance. Freight received on 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Andersen,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage $15; Deck $6. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, $21; Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds SATURDAY, March 3. NOTICE—No form of bills of lading signed but those furnished by the Company.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship R. R. CUYLER, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Montgomery, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta $21; Macon $21; Augusta, $17 50 also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway,
SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON.
Baggage checked to all the above points.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on or about the 3d of March, 30th March, and 27th of April—that is on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places on Friday and Saturday, at Pier No. 13 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND NEW-YORK.—THE steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows from the foot of Robinson-st., New-York, and Red Bank:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Feb. 25...4 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 27.......8 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 28...8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Feb 28.11½ A. M.
Wed'sday, Feb 29.8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Feb.29.12 M.
Thursday, March 1. 9 A. M.	Thursday, March 1, 1 P. M.
Friday March 2.....10 A. M.	Friday, March 2.....2 P. M.
Saturday, March 3. 2 P. M.	Monday, March 5...

Landing at the Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catherine-st., for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock in the morning.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted, or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

MEDICAL.

MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
These medicines have now been before the public for a period of 25 years, and during that time have maintained a very high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder. They operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus which even slight colds will occasion, and which if not removed becomes hardened and produces these dreadful diseases.

SCURVY, ULCERS and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES.—As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this City, that the former proprietor of these valuable medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY FIVE YEARS; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the Western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yield to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

WM. B. MOFFAT, M. D., Proprietor, Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken-down constitutions resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Dr. BARROW can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
HAMMOND ON SEXUAL AND SEMINAL DISEASES, IMPOTENCY, &c.
An entirely new and original System for the Cure of these Diseases, by CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York; author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. "Dr Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16.* Price $1. Postage free. Wholesale of HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, Publishers. Single copies may be had of the author, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2, and 6 to 8 evenings.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel. New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 till 9 o'clock.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED—AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. Pamphlets, fully explaining the contents of the book, free.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS A regularly-educated physician, wholly devoted to the speciality of private and female diseases. His remedies are prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, and a more extended practice than any other living physician. Dr. WARD alone can restore you sound. Consult him at No. 483 Broadway. His charges moderate, and tenders advice free. In female diseases he is a skilled physician and adviser, and warrants relief in all cases. Hundreds of ladies are monthly cured by his efficacious and infallible treatment.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs; arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of Consumptive and Nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address, Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, at the Astor House, No. 237 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Ladies' circulars enclosed letter form on receipt of four stamps. Office address No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES
Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous, and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water-Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless—no injury can arise from their use. They are simple—you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient—you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

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	Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
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6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
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11.—For Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Painful, or Delaying, or Green Sickness	25
12.—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.—For Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing	25
14.—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side, or Limbs	25
16.—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, old inveterate Agues	50
17.—For Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.—For Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.—For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing: Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.—For Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and old Ulcers	50
24.—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.—For Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges and consequent Prostration and Debility	100

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Direction	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions	1 00

Single boxes, with Directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, at from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
☞ We send these remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DESBRIERE'S PURGATIVE CHOCOLATE,
Chemist and Druggist to the Military Hospitals of France, and Knight of the Legion of Honor, &c., No. 9 Rue Lepelletier, facing the Grand Opera House, Paris. This agreeable purgative, which is easily taken, produces its effect without irritating the stomach. Being principally composed from PURE MAGNESIA, one of the best chemical agents for removing bile, slime and mucous humors; it purifies the blood and cures DISTEMPERS OF THE SKIN, the gout, rheumatism, headache, as well as chronic affections of all kinds. Purchasers should be careful to observe that the name of DESBRIERE is upon each box, without which all others are counterfeits. May be had of Messrs. E. & S. FOUGERA, Chemists, Brooklyn, and of Mr. MILHAU, Chemist, New-York.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
FEVER AND AGUE AND ALL FEVERS cured with India Chologogue, Deshler's Pills. Each $1 50 and $1.
SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam; Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
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LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER
THE BEST
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IN THE WORLD.
It stimulates appetite and digestion, and gives immediate relief to the stomach and head after eating or drinking too freely.
For sale by all druggists, and by S. T. THOMPSON, Agent, No. 618 Broadway.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS,
Incipient Consumption and all affections of the throat and lungs. M. Dames' Cough Lozenges. 159 Water-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs, is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

ACTS OF GRATITUDE, FREE HOSPITALS, "black mail" operations of quacks exposed and explained, together with much useful information to young men, in Ashton's celebrated sealed circular. Sent gratis on addressing Box No. 3,887, New-York.

REV. SAMUEL COVEL'S RHEUMATIC Pills, certainly, safely and speedily cure rheumatism, chronic or inflammatory. Beware of counterfeits. His written signature alone, on the outside wrapper, proves the box is genuine. Sold at No. 191 West 15th-st., New-York. 50 cents per box.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandise to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

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CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL........................ $250,000
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ALFRED WILLIS,
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ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
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LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AIMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859. C. W. DURANT.

COPARTNERSHIP. — THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, which will be known under the firm, name and style of E. BACKUS & CO., for the transaction of the stove and general foundry business. Salesrooms, No. 233 Water-st. Foundry at Stuyvesant, Columbia County, New-York.
EVENS BACKUS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1860. HENRY H. GIBBS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of LEWIS & FLEISCHMAN is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be continued as formerly by LINEN & FLEISCHMAN, at the old stand, No. 89 Fulton-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1860.

NEW BOOKS.

DR. OLDHAM AT GREYSTONES, AND HIS TALK THERE. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

There is a good deal of vigor, boldness and originality in this book—the title of which conveys no notion of its character or contents. It is, in fact, an imitation of SOUTHEY'S "*Doctor*,"—the author availing himself of that style and method of communicating his opinions on various controverted questions of the day. It is not necessary to say that it lacks the learning, the copiousness and the wit of its great prototype; but it is clearly the work of a scholar and a man of thought—one who does not yield in the least to the current of popular sentiment on religious, social or political questions, but who has his own opinions, and clings to them with the defiant tenacity of well-settled conviction. His style is clear and forcible, seldom inelegant, though marked rather by vigor and strength than by polish or brilliancy. His opinions on very many topics will encounter vigorous protests from various influential quarters; but they are not to be sneered out of sight, and will be found generally to deserve consideration. We shall embody some of them in such a cursory statement of the character and scope of the book as our space may enable us to give.

Dr. OLDHAM lives on the Hudson River, and has a wife, a son, a daughter, a house, a library, and a habit of talking somewhat dogmatically upon whatever topics of general interest and importance fall under his notice. The opening chapters of the book embody talk about the arrangement of his books,—the fashion of his library-table, &c., being intended merely to introduce the main talk, which turns upon more serious topics. Yet even here the Doctor manages to utter his scorn for the modern style of books for children, and to express the opinion that it would not be good for the world "to banish all the books that Mr. Slender thinks foolish, Miss Prim improper, and Doctor Rigid irreverent"—and afterwards to give the substance of a very sensible speech which he made to the children of a neighboring school upon what they ought to read, and how they should read it, and what its effect would be upon their minds. He dwells with a shudder upon the pains that were taken in early Puritan times to shut children wholly out of the world of fiction, and confine their reading to the Westminster Catechism and the Bible; but he finds consolation in the fact that "neither the children nor their parents, for the most part, understood the catechism,—so the harm was small,"—while the Bible was

"Full of stories—all *novels and tales to children*—some of them indeed not so suitable and salutary for children as *Robinson Crusoe* and other novels that might be named, but very many of them of such beauty and interest as no other book can surpass,—the stories of Joseph; of Ruth; of little Samuel; of David and Goliah; of Daniel and Jonah; and those parables of our Lord, the Good Samaritan, and the Prodigal Son, which make little people's eyes fill up and run over with sympathetic tears, so much do they quicken the imaginative faculty and touch the heart."

And in a similar strain he talks of the nature of children, the sphere of woman, and kindred themes, and presently falls upon topics of more homely interest. Desiring to send a letter to a friend in New-York, he had thoughtlessly directed it to "750 W. 21st-street, *Sodom*." His wife chides him with having wasted an envelope, but he refuses to use another, but draws his pen through the word "Sodom," and underwrites its synonym "New-York." Then he falls to moralizing thus on the notion of

THE PROPHET JONAH IN NEW-YORK.

"Who knows what wholesome thoughts and fears leading to repentance and postponement of impending fate, its perusal by corrupt officials—clerks and carriers, may lead to. It may be like Jonah's preaching that saved Ninevah. It is not to be supposed that the sound of the prophet's voice reached the ears of all the Ninevites. His warnings were repeated by those who heard them, and so spread out all over the city. A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. It would almost make me hopeful for the salvation of your native place, wicked as it is, but that I remember Democratic institutions did not prevail in Nineveh; and so when the Lord bid them repent, and the King bid them betake themselves to sackcloth and prayers, following his example, the people did as they were bid, and were saved. But catch the Democracy of New Sodom tolerating any such interference with their sovereign power. Do you think Jonah would be safe there? Wall-street might be too busy, Fifth-avenue too fine, to heed or to harm him. But could he traverse the Sixth Ward unhurt? Would he not wish himself safe in the whale's belly before he got clear of Corlear's Hook? The 'Bowery Boys' would they not convert him into a bag of sore bones? And ten to one, would not some 'Dead Rabbit' leader *finish* him with six inches of inevitable dirk knife?

And in such a case what do you think would become of the murderer? Hanged—do you say? Not a bit of it. He is far too useful in other ways to be put to such a use as that. Let that be for friendless negroes, and those who have no political influence. But this fellow is a citizen, a free voter, and at the head of a large band of powerful and well-armed voters—can control the result at half a dozen polls, through his skill and prowess in bringing up the right and keeping away the wrong sort of votes. He has no fears. He knows who have the making of all the public authorities, except the police, and mean to have the making of them again soon—for 'tis unsufferable usurpation to deprive them of their indefeasable right of having everything their own way. The police may arrest him. That is all they can do. He must be committed indeed, and go through the forms of law. It is the wisest course. It is attended with no danger, and it secures to rogues of the right sort other advantages besides deliverance from the penalties of crime. It is good policy also in a larger view. It keeps up a show of justice and public order, and makes a great many pawns on the political chess-board more contentedly passive in the hands of the players, and strengthens our incomparable free institutions. The ingenuities of the process furnish, moreover, a highly pleasurable variety of excitement to his friends and followers—to all sporting men, fancy boys, the keepers and frequenters of those drinking and gambling places that are so fitly termed hells.

By all means then let the murderer be delivered in due course of law. A purse shall be made up and the smartest lawyers retained. Justice Sharpclaw shall send the men to prison. He understands his part. Judge Wrestright shall grant a writ of *habeas corpus*. He cannot let the prisoner off with *a fine of one dollar*; for he has not been contented this time with beating his victim half dead; nor can he admit him to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars, although Alderman Poteen, keeper of the gambling house in Flash Ward, and Alderman O'Floggerty, emigrant runner, both famous for election fights, knocking down policemen, and the like exploits, are urgent to go his sureties. But if thought best, a sharp skirmish of writs and counter writs shall take place, and during the intervals of proceedings the police in charge of him shall, on the intimation of the Judge, and for a due consideration, obligingly accompany him to his favorite haunts, and permit him to solace himself with champagne, brandy-smashers, and the smiles of the fair and frail. When the day of trial comes, if the judges should forget on whom they depend for reelection, the jury shall be found a safe reliance—that shall be well cared for. They will never agree in a verdict of guilty; and so poor Jonah's murderer shall come safely off—the object of higher admiration ever after to his band, as the boy that *settled* that prating old prophet who was disturbing the City!"

The Doctor goes on at considerable length to berate the state of things political in our Metropolis, openly expressing the fear that "there is not virtue enough among us to make universal suffrage and an elective judiciary safe," and discoursing thus upon

THE POLITICAL DUTIES OF GOOD PEOPLE.

"Doubtless, as you say, there are a great many good people there. But how much good does their goodness do? Does it control the City Government? Does it turn the scale at elections? Does it put good men into office? Does it stop the progress of corruption?

What does it do even to reclaim and convert the vicious and dangerous classes?

It goes to church itself—it fills up a great many comfortable, a great many magnificent churches every Sunday. But how many places of Christian worship, of the humblest sort, does it provide for the poor and sinful in the quarters where the rulers of the City mostly live? It gives ample incomes—a fine house, and five, six, or seven thousand dollars a year—to its own favorite preachers; but how many preachers does it maintain whom one thousand dollars a year would enable with gladness to carry the Gospel, and their own warm hearts with it, down into the damp cellars, and up under sharp-roofed garrets, to thousands who otherwise would never bear its voice?

I speak not merely of the Pharisees—the highest class of professors of godliness—the long-garmented and broad-phylacteried, who, with their wives and children, fill up the sumptuous churches in the fashionable streets and squares, and thank God they are not like the publicans and sinners—which is all they care for them. It is not of such that I speak. There are a great many truly good, loving and gentle-hearted persons, who are really sorry there should be any wickedness or unhappiness in the world, and desirous to do all they can to make everybody as well off and as good as themselves—who yet make a very mistaken use of their goodness; partly because they are more afraid than our Lord was of coming into contact with poor sinners—which they need not be if their love was as great as his,—and partly because they have been wrongly guided, and so are very earnest in works of love for the Feejee Island heathen, and overlook the Manhattan Island heathen in the midst of them—are very liberal of their money to build churches in the new Western States, and to send missionaries to China, while they forget that there are large districts of their own City—the abodes of filth and vice—where churches and missionaries are at least as much needed, and which it should, at all events, be their first care to supply."

"But, husband, there are a great many persons of wealth and influence there now fully awake to this need."

"Let them go earnestly to work, then," said the Doctor, "if they would save the City. It is in a bad way now, and universal suffrage and a judiciary elected at short intervals only make things worse. Why, suppose the Good Lord were to nominate Gabriel for Mayor, and a choice list of other good angels for Aldermen, Common Councilmen and Judges, and promise the people a good City Government without a penny's cost; do you think the ticket would be elected?"

"Dear me, husband, what a case to put! But can you doubt it would be?"

"I hope it would, my dear, but depend upon it there would be an opposition ticket."

"Ha! ha!" cried Phil, "imagine the placards head, 'PURE DEMOCRATIC TICKET;' and the inscriptions on the street banners: '*No Theocracy*;' '*No Church and State*;' '*A Human Government for Human Beings*;' and the speeches made in the Ward meetings on these watchwords and the foul language heaped upon Gabriel and the other good angels in the drinking-shops."

"Stop, Phil," said Mrs. Oldham, "that is shocking; you are worse than your father."

"I think we've had enough," said the Doctor. "Only this I will say, that unless the goodness that is in the City can get control of the City Government and put good men into office, it will no more avail to its salvation, than Lot's righteousness did to Old Sodom's. The good people will be got out of it in some way—led out by their good angels, like our agreeable neighbors, the Pelhams, who have just come up here to our great delight, or driven out by the violence of the wicked, and the City will inevitably go down to chaos, destruction, and the devil."

The Doctor has no great faith in our system of schools, our libraries, &c., without something else, because the Devil knows a great deal, and it does not seem to make him a whit better as yet, though he hopes "God will be able to reclaim even *him* to goodness, as he is sure his nature would lead him to wish to do;" and this accidental utterance leads him into quite a long discussion of the nature of the Evil One, wherein he utters many things which he foresees will prove "offensive to many persons, including the Pharisees, Sadducees and Herodians, as well as some of a different and better sort."

After a time he falls into a still longer and more impressive discourse on the question of Woman's Rights,—in which he sharply denounces the modern notions current upon the subject, holding rather to the old-fashioned notion that Men and Women are not the same, and that Women cannot become Men if they try ever so hard,—that each sex has its appropriate sphere of activity and of influence, and that nothing but harm can come of the effort to confound the two. He shocks his wife by exclaiming:

"Opened Japan to Christianity, have they? *What a pity!* It did not matter much when the British opened China. The people were already so bad that Christianity could not make them much worse. But the Japanese were so much better, and better off than they are likely to become now."

And then goes on with a long chapter of vindication and explanation, through which we have not room to follow him. Presently he runs into a discussion of Wealth and Worth,—quoting a strong passage from an old academic discourse of Rev. Dr. C. S. HENRY, and following it up with the following rather graphic sketches of

DIFFERENT STYLES OF RICH MEN IN NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

"It is amusing to see the working of fashionable exclusiveness in the society among us, that rests upon commercial wealth. By the yard, by the piece, by the bale, by the cargo, are distinctions of great moment in the New-York world of fashion. The wives and daughters of the man that sells by the cargo, turn up their noses at the wives and daughters of the man that sells by the bale, and never even think of the wives and daughters of the lesser sellers as belonging in any way to society—though the great world of London would laugh at the distinction, and exclude them all alike, and everything else connected with trade, except now and then in the case of a great banker, iron-master, mill-owner, or the like, who, besides being rich, had shown superior abilities, and won a distinguished position in the political world, or in some other sphere of public service.

The lower strata in New-York may, however, work up and *crop out*—as the geologists say. Alderman Gubbins has done so; or rather Mrs. Gubbins and the daughters have. Gubbins began life as a small grocer in Fulton-street—his family living over his shop; but he was shrewd, frugal and lucky, and in a few years removed his business to South-street, where he made an immense fortune by heavy transactions in coffee, rum, sugar, and the like.

Gubbins is a coarse, sensual man, fond of good eating and drinking; beyond that he has a supreme contempt for everything but money. But his wife is clever, and very ambitious for herself and for her daughters. So Gubbins has built a great house in Fifth-avenue, with no end of fine furniture and gorgeous upholstery within, and his wife has pushed her way to a place in the upper world of fashion, by giving costly entertainments to its denizens, plenty of whom will go to criticise, to dance with each other, to devour truffle pies, and drink Gubbins' unquestionable hock and champagne. Mrs. McFlimsey of Madison-square may be seen there, and her daughter Flora, although Mrs. McFlimsey declares she cannot help feeling awkward when she remembers—as well she does—the shop in Fulton-street. But then Mrs. Bullion goes, and Mrs. Diamond—and what is she to do?

Hardhead Bullion—'worth his millions,' as they say on 'Change—is of a different cast from Gubbins. He values money neither for itself nor for the luxuries it buys, so far as his own enjoyment of them is concerned, but for the deference and observance it secures. He is a proud man, not unconscious of the superior respect which cultivated persons have for high intellectual faculties and achievements above mere money; and he takes pleasure in making sumptuous dinners, and inviting men eminent in art and letters along with rich men of his own kidney, bestowing exclusively upon the latter his special attention and civilities, and maintaining the conversation upon such matters as suit their intelligence and capacity of being interested, and putting the former into the false position of silence, or of following his lead, and playing second to men not so much intrinsically entitled to deference, perhaps, as the butler behind his chair. It gratifies his pride. But those who have any proper self-respect are never caught the second time; though I am ashamed to say there are always some persons of fine parts and true genius, who are content to be his satellites and dry nurses to his pride, and to that of those who estimate the worth of a man by the number of dollars he has, or is supposed to have. What a significant and humiliating token, by the way, of the vulgarizing and morally deteriorating effect of the social predominance of mere money, is such a use of that word, Worth! that good old Saxon term, framed originally to express the intrinsic dignity, the spiritual nobleness of man.

Bob Slender is of another type. He is a vain man; and when he had built up his fortune to the height he was satisfied with, he began to cast about to acquire social distinction outside Wall-street and the Board of Brokers. He had a certain conceit of his taste in matters of art, so he built himself a handsome house, with a large library and a spacious sky-lighted picture gallery, and set up as a patron of American Art—sparing no pains to make his house an agreeable point of reunion to eminent artists, celebrated poets, and distinguished men of letters, cultivating them with much assiduity, and thereby securing a certain distinction to himself, in the way most agreeable to his vanity; and being a really good-natured fellow, with a genuine respect for the distinction which intellectual eminence confers, he has succeeded in establishing quite intimate relations with nearly all good-natured men among those whose society be cultivates.

But Stockjob Pile is a very different sort of man from either Gubbins, or Bullion, or Slender. He piques himself upon his white hands, faultless linen, well fancied neck-tie, nicely fitting gloves and boots, correct hat, well-chosen vests and other garments, jewelry and ornaments genuine and in no excess:—in short, he is the model of a well-dressed man. He speaks respectable English, but knows nothing outside the sphere of his 'operations,' except what he gets from one or two daily newspapers, from the current talk 'down town,' and from the 'up-town' gossip of the society he lives in, calling itself fashionable, composed for the most part of persons of the same sort with himself, and based upon the ostentatious expenditure of money.

But Mr. Stockjob Pile, though excessively genteel, is not a gentleman.

I will tell you how I came to know it. I have no acquaintance with him, though I know him by sight. I was in town the other day, and got into one of the cars running down Sixth-avenue. The old way of collecting the fare, by a conductor passing through, had just been changed, and passengers were expected, immediately on entering the car, to deposit their fivepences in a box placed at the head of the car, under a printed placard advising them of the new way, and informing them that the driver had instructions to receive from such as could not make the exact amount, any larger coin or note, and return to them the full sum in such '*change*' as would enable them to make the proper deposit in the box. Very soon after I got in, a person entered and took a seat by my side. Apparently uninformed of the change, and not noticing the placard, he paid no heed to the driver's raps on the door to remind him. I pointed his attention to the directions. He cast his eyes on them, thanked me, and made his deposit.

Presently Mr. Stockjob Pile came in and took a seat opposite to us. He was dressed in a very distinguished but perfectly correct morning costume. He did not comply with the new directions, and sat regardless of the driver's admonitory raps. Presuming him ignorant of the change, the man at my side politely pointed his attention to the placard. Stockjob looked in the direction, then bending his eyes upon the man, said, in a supercilious tone: 'I learned to read some time ago.' 'So did I,' replied the man, 'but I was none the less obliged to this gentleman for his politeness in pointing me to that new rule. But I beg your pardon, Sir.'

'What did Mr. Pile say in reply?' asked Mrs. Oldham.

'Nothing,' answered the Doctor; 'but I said something to the man by my side, in an undertone, which yet, I am afraid, reached Mr. Stockjob Pile's ears. I did not look at him, but I noticed immediately a mild smile on the face of a bright looking young lady directly opposite me.'

'What was it you said?'

'*It takes something inside to make a gentleman.*'"

And this is all we can give of Dr. OLDHAM'S book. Our extracts will show that it merits attention, inasmuch as it deals, in a strong though somewhat peremptory way, with serious interests and topics of importance. It may not excite much public discussion, for it is the fashion of the day to ignore, rather than meet, all difficult and embarrassing problems in every department of thought;—but it will stir individual minds to inquiry, and will thus eventually lead to good public results.

WOMAN. By J. MICHELET, Author of LOVE. Translated from the French by DR. PALMER. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON. 1860.

To say that there is but one MICHELET, and that Dr. PALMER is his Prophet, is tersely to express our notions of those studies in the natural history of Woman, to which the French historian has been led by the inspirations of matrimonial life, and which Dr. PALMER has evidently determined to pursue with an assiduity not unequal to the ardor of his original.

A thousand men or women may have been thinking for the last ten years, all that MICHELET has thought proper to say about the relations of the sexes; but to say it, emphatically, plainly, with passionate sincerity and earnestness, required a constitution of mind and character not often given to the sons of men. MICHELET may be described as a sort of conservative philanthropist, whose conservatism and whose philanthrophy are both essentially poetical. He longs for the emancipation of woman, but only that the woman may use her freedom for the purpose of putting herself once more and of her own choice "into subjection to the man." He wishes everybody to study the pathology of human life, in order that by this study the prosaic realities of common experience may become glorified with the sacred aureole of suffering. The sum of MICHELET'S doctrine of the sexes is this—"Woman is a religion;" and it must be said that in his own worship the expressive fervors of THERESA and the æsthetic raptures of ST. FRANCIS DE SALES play at least as large a part as the devout simplicity of ST. JUAN DE DIO or the solemn reticence of ST. BRUNO.

But of his honesty, of the purity of his purposes, of his wish to ennoble the primal relations of human life by revealing all their profound and mysterious bearings on human character and on human happiness, no just and candid person can entertain a doubt. These qualities make his new book on "Woman" not less valuable than his earlier work on "Love," and Dr. PALMER, who is apt to do well whatever he undertakes, has well done one more good service in giving us a sympathetic, masculine and fluent version of both of these volumes. The tone of the new work, as well as the excellence of Dr. PALMER'S translation, will be better illustrated by the following passage than by any comments. MICHELET has been telling a most pathetic tale of womanly distress and death, brought on by the simple want of "a hearth and of protection." Moralizing upon this piteous story, he continues:

She should have enjoyed for a time the hospitality of a woman. How easy it would often be for an intelligent lady, at certain critical times, to save a creature whom misfortune has thus engulfed. Suppose such a lady, traversing a public garden, near the hospital, had seen her seated on a bank, with her little parcel, resting for a moment, before entering, after her long journey. The lady, seeing her so pale, and struck with her excellent countenance, which has an almost distinguished expression, in spite of the extreme poverty of her dress, takes a seat by her side, and draws her into conversation.

"What is the matter with you, young lady?" "I have a fever, madam—I am quite ill." "Let me see. I understand fevers. Oh, it is a trifle yet. At present the prevailing epidemic abounds in the hospitals. You would be very likely to catch it. A little quinine would probably set you on your feet again in a couple of days. I shall have plenty of ironing to do. For these two days, at least, come to my house; when you are well again, you shall have my work." That would have saved her life.

Two days would not have done it; but in a week she would have been restored. The lady, appreciating the good character, so plain in her countenance, would doubtless have kept her longer. Partly servant, partly young lady, better clad, beautified again by a few months of happier life, she would have touched many hearts with her pensive grace. The misfortune of having been deceived, and of possessing that pretty child, redeemed by her prudent conduct, her economical and industrious habits, would scarcely have checked the love of those around her. I have several times had occasion to observe the tender and generous magnanimity of worthy workmen in this kind of adoption. I have known one such admirable household. The woman loved, I dare say adored, her husband; and the child, by a mysterious instinct, attached itself to him even more than to a father; he always left it weeping, and, if he was late, it wept for his return.

We too easily imagine that a person is irremediably ruined. In our good old France they did not use to think so. For example, every woman who emigrated to Canada was regarded as purified of every fault and misfortune by the baptism of the sea. This was no vain notion; for they clearly proved the justice of it, and became admirable wives and excellent mothers.

But the best of all emigrations for those, who, while yet scarcely more than children, have been cast by chance upon a frivolous life, is to rise courageously by labor and privations. So one of our first thinkers insisted, in a severe letter he wrote to one of our poor Amazons, brilliant and wretched, who asked him how she might escape from the gulf below her. The letter, very harsh in expression, but in spirit very kind and wise, told her that she could expiate her guilt by misery, refine herself by labor and accepted suffering, and become worthy and pure again. He was quite right; the soul of a woman, much more mobile, more fluid-like, than that of a man, is never profoundly corrupted. When once she has seriously resolved to return to virtue, when she once has fairly begun to live by struggles, sacrifices, and reflection, she is already regenerate. She is like the stream, which was turbid yesterday, but fresh waters have come in, and it is clear to-day. If the woman, thus changed, forgetting the bad dream of her involuntary sins, in which her heart was never involved, succeeds in finding that heart again, if once she loves, all is well. The best man in the world may find happiness in her, and be honored by her still.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE IN BEHALF OF THEIR RIGHTS AS AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS OF THE BIBLE. By CATHERINE E. BEECHER. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Theological tendencies in the BEECHER family are not confined to its male members. The authoress of this volume is as zealous a theologian as her father or either of her brothers,—and she exercises precisely the right which each one of them claims to the formation of her own opinions upon religious subjects. She published, some time since, a book entitled *Common Sense Applied to Religion*, the special object of which was to convince the great body of the people that they were not bound in any way to accept their religious faith from the hands of professed theologians of any sort,—and that many of the doctrines generally received as orthodox had no warrant, either in Scripture or in common sense.

The general purpose of this new work is substantially the same, though it enters somewhat more fully into a discussion of some of the doctrines referred to—especially that of the origin of evil. Miss BEECHER combats the belief that human nature is sinful by reason of Adam's transgression, as the source of infinite mischief in the world,—as having done more than anything else to retard the progress of Christianity, and as needing only general and universal inquiry on the part of the people to cause its total rejection as an article of faith. She controverts also the current orthodox idea of regeneration.

The book is written with vigor and decided ability, and will unquestionably exercise a good deal of influence on the public mind. It is to be followed by another in continuation of the discussion.

MEDICAL LITERATURE.

DR. BECK'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

In no branch of literature has America gained more durable laurels than in that treating of the peculiar province of legal medicine. The *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence*, by JOHN B. BECK, late of Albany, has been frequently reprinted in Europe, where it is considered as authority at their highest tribunals. Dr. RAY'S treatise has also received similar commendations. The annotations of Dr. LEE and others to the American reprints of GUY'S, TAYLOR'S and CHRISTISON'S treatises on Forensic Medicine, or some of its branches, have been equally approved by European Courts and medical authorities, and are now embodied into their digests.

Medical jurisprudence, although now seemingly of greater importance than ever before, from the frequent attempts of counsel to shield their clients under some plea of insanity, is no new idea. The old Jewish law recognizes it, as evinced by the Talmud and the Mishna; it was known among the Egyptians, as stated by PLUTARCH; the Romans, too, acknowledged it, as early as the time of NUMA. Still, the sphere of its investigations has been very much enlarged, and new, and till now unheard-of, topics have been latterly introduced in to its domains, so that all the previous works on this subject, even if fully embracing all the branches within its scope, are thereby rendered incomplete, and therefore of far less value than formerly. The inventions or discoveries of steam, anesthesia, new and subtle poisons with their tests, the assertions and alleged facts of Spiritualism in any of its forms—including the so-called animal magnetism;—all these offer new materials for the medical jurist's consideration, and should properly enter into any treatise on this subject. Life Insurance, a scheme of modern days, opens many cases of novelty, from the possibility of any disease existing without the knowledge of the insured when the policy was procured, and thus be or not, a case of either intentional or accidental fraud.

Dr. BECK'S standard treatise is now brought up to the times by the issue of the eleventh edition by Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia. The important work of the revision of the old and the addition of the new matter, has been entrusted to Prof. GILMAN, of this City, aided by a large and competent corps of collaborators, each taking charge of a single topic. Thus, an unusual degree of accuracy has been attained in this work, although there are some erroneous statements and a few omissions.

In the chapter on "Mental Alienation" we find much less than we expected from the editor-in-chief's predilections respecting that phase called "moral insanity," about which, in the late Huntington case, the minds of the community were so much exercised. Perhaps there is no material touching the mental health of Spiritualists and their capacity for making a will, but such and similar mental conditions certainly form proper subjects for consideration in a work of this character. So, too, in a long list of cases of "wound of the heart," we do not find that of POOLE, whose case equals many of the others in importance, and is more generally known than most of those quoted. In the chapter on "Irritant Poisons," the unusual investigations in the late Stevens case for arsenic, under the skillful direction of Prof. DOREMUS, are especially worthy of being alluded to. We mention these cases, and other similar ones may be found, because we think that although it may show reading to quote cases from French, German, Italian and English law reports, it is far better to take our own reports and evidences—the exact value of which is better known—furnished by our own Courts and scientific men, in preference.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF MANUFACTURES IN BUFFALO.—Prominent citizens of Buffalo have been holding a series of meetings at the Mayor's office, with a view of concentrating action for the establishment of the manufacturing interests of the city upon a firmer basis. At an adjourned meeting, held Feb. 22, articles of association were agreed upon by the manufacturers present, and an elaborate report on the general subject was adopted. The report makes the following representations of the canal and lake trade:

"A new power has gradually grown into existence in the Railroad system, and those channels of business and sources of wealth which had so long commanded the business energies of the country, have been paralyzed, and to a considerable extent destroyed.

It is not the purpose or the duty of your Committee to discuss the means of this change, or to indulge in crimination or recrimination with any parties or interests which have been thus created. It is for us to look at the state of things as they exist, and suggest such a course of action as in our judgment is for the best interests of our city and its citizens.

It is demonstrated that *further investments in the carrying trade of the canal and lakes will not be required for a considerable time*. New sources of business must be created by the real estate interest and accumulated wealth of our citizens, and fostered into profitable results by the united countenance of our whole population. It is in vain to attempt to create a new element of home industry, unless it has the sympathy of the public sentiment, and as far as possible its active coöperation."

The articles of association provide for the following objects:

1. To collect and arrange every variety of information relating to manufacturing industry, embracing the kinds particularly adapted to this city and vicinity, the facilities for obtaining the raw material, steam or water power to work it up to advantage, and the market for the manufactured articles.

2. The proper location for various descriptions of manufacture with reference to convenience and economy, the kind of motive power, if any, required, with best mode of obtaining it, cost of location, probable cost of labor, expenses of business and living, and the character and extent of financial facilities for the transaction of business.

FEMALE MAIL ROBBERS.—A St. John's, N. F., correspondent of the Boston *Journal* furnishes the particulars of a remarkable systematic mail robbery, which has just been brought to light in that city. It appears that money letters have often disappeared of late, among others a letter mailed by an editor from St. John's to Conception Bay. The editor finding that the Post-office authorities would not properly investigate the matter, appealed to the Governor, who immediately ordered an inquiry, which has resulted in some extraordinary developments. It seems that Mrs. and Miss SHEA, (wife and daughter of the Chief Clerk in the Post-office—the Postmaster-General being absent in England, the Chief Clerk had charge of the office,) and two servant girls who lived with them, made a practice of opening the letters whenever they wanted money, and appropriating the contents. If they found bills of exchange or foreign notes they destroyed them. In one case, a widow woman, named Woods, met with a serious loss. Some of her friends in England sent her a £50 Bank of England note. Mrs. SHEA, not being able to pass it, burnt it. Numerous other cases have come to light. The discovery created great excitement, the parties implicated being related to some of the high Government officials. The four females are imprisoned in the Penitentiary awaiting their trial.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as a good cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook also a good baker of bread and biscuits; understands all kinds of preserves. The best of reference from her last employer. Call at or address No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, by a Protestant young woman; is a good baker and an excellent laundress; or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or as first-class waitress. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress or chambermaid; would have no objection to take care of children; thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do general housework; will be found willing and obliging, and can do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Wages, $7 per month; City only. Call for two days at No. 22 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, STEADY woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands her business perfectly; is competent to make bread and pastry of all kinds. Can come highly recommended; is particularly neat and economical. Apply for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American young woman, a situation as chambermaid or nurse and do plain sewing; would like to travel, as companion with a lady or family, to any part of the United States or Europe. The advertiser is a fine, strong, active person, and is willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST OBLIGING YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, baker, and an excellent laundress; would do general housework or chamberwork, washing, or nurse and seamstress; best City reference; no objections to country; a home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 72 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS GERMAN girls, situations in City or country; one as excellent meat and pastry cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing neatly; cuts and fits ladies' dresses in the best style. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as nurse and plain seamstress; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and faithful servant, as good, thorough cook and washer and ironer or general servant; is neat and economical in her duties, and for truthfulness and honesty can be most highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American manner; is a good baker. Would prefer a private family. Inquire at No. 135 Stanton-st., back room, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to do light chamberwork and sewing, or take charge of children and sewing; willing to travel. Apply at No. 121 West 27th-st., first floor over the store, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a well-disposed, hard working young woman for general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, &c.; is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs, this day or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands her business, French fluting, &c. Wages $10 per month. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 86 3d av., in the hosiery-store, between 12th and 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and industrious girl as seamstress, and, if required, to assist in chamberwork. Can give five years' reference from her present place. Apply at No. 263 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as cook, chambermaid, waitress laundress, or to do general housework. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family or respectable boarding-house; understands her business in all its various branches; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 181 1st-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has three years' reference from her last situation. Call at No. 222 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS waitress; has the best of City reference from where she has lived three years. None need apply but a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., one door from 26th st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation to do general housework, and wishes to have her daughter with her, a child 8 years of age; has good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPETENT Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 252 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper in the family of a widower; best testimonials given and required. Address H. D. M., No 375 Fulton st. near City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse, with the best of City references, wants a situation in a respectable family; no objections to the country or to travel. Inquire at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY one who thoroughly understands her business by experience; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 323 1st-av., in the grocery, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 178 East 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST RATE cook. Understands her business thoroughly. Willing to assist in the washing. First rate City reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and light washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 54 University-place.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE American man aged 30, a situation in a first class retail grocery; is well acquainted with the business, a good buyer, &c.; has done business for himself till lately; is strictly honest, and every way trustworthy. Best of references as to above will be given. Any person in need of such help, and could pay $10 per week, will find this a rare opportunity. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER WHO UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly, in all its departments; one who has lived in first-rate situations in England and in this country, a married man, with a very small family, and first-rate City references; only a place where there is a range of glass will be accepted. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or boarding house, or would take care of an invalid gentleman; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of references. Inquire at No. 809 Broadway, in the drug store, or No 3 Garden row, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., for three days, for J. O. N.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION, BY A Scotchman, married; the advertiser is a thorough practical farmer; has had an extensive experience in farm operations both in this country and in Scotland, and is capable of conducting and managing a farm of any extent. For further particulars, inquire at W. ELLIOTT'S seed store, No. 31 John-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN, as coachman or coachman and gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses and is a careful driver and good plain gardener, as his certificates will satisfy; has no objections to city or country. An 'e addressed W. S., Mr. Bridgeman's Seed store, No 876 Broadway, or Box No 200 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Protestant man who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; his thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employer in this City. Address M. R., Box No 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, WHO thoroughly understands his business in the culture of hot-house grapes and of the cold grapery, stove and green-house plants, and flower and kitchen garden, and all the other branches of horticulture. Address SCOTCHMAN, for four days, at Mr. Reid's seed-store, No 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man; is of good habits, with good reference he understands the business in all its branches—graperies, green houses, &c. He can be seen until engaged at Prof. MAPES' seed-store, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., or Mr. BRIDGEMAN'S seed store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway. Address S. P. E.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man competent in every respect, and can produce first-class City reference from his last place, where he has lived for several years; no objections to going to a good place in the country. Address COACHMAN, Madison-square Post-office, for three days, or Box No 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an unmarried man who has had nine years' experience as first-class driver in this city; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment as his references will show; has no objection to going in the country. Address F. H., at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 664 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical working man who is fully competent to take charge of a first-rate place. Has the best of City references. Any gentleman requiring such a person, address J. H. C., care McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION, BY A practical man; the best of recommendation given as to capability, integrity and sobriety. Address F. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OF age, a situation as bookkeeper; is thoroughly competent, having had over 11 years' experience; can refer to present employers; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address H. E. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as waiter in a private gentleman's family; he is thoroughly competent in his business in every respect; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A SITUATION as gardener; is married; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can procure good recommendations from former employers. Apply to J. Y., at A. Reid's seed store, No. 807 Broadway, all this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man who thoroughly understands the management of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and peaches under glass; has lived several years near Boston, in some of the best places; can furnish good reference from his last employer. Address S. O. R., at Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man of long practice and experience in this country; he thoroughly understands his business in each and all the departments of his profession, unexceptionable City reference. Address GARDENER, Morrisania Post-office, Westchester Co., for one week, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as groom and coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to country; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. P., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOBER man, as groom and coachman; is a good driver and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to City or country; has good reference from his last place. Address C. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man; he understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 72 3d-av., corner 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business—green house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Address B. O., Box No. 2'0 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A BOY, 18 YEARS OF AGE, from the country, a situation in a wholesale grocery store. Address W. C. P., Box No. 1,119 N. Y. Post-office.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTH HOUSES.—A salesman, who can influence a first-class trade of $15,000 to $20,000, desires a situation. Address L. M. O., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

TO WOOL MANUFACTURERS.—A FIRST-class blue and fancy dyer, of technical experience, is desirous to make an engagement.
H. L. WARNER, Hartford, Conn.

TO ENGRAVERS.—A LAD, 16 YEARS OLD, wants to learn the trade. Apply or address to G. H. LADLEY, No. 581 3d-av., New-York.

FARMER, GARDENER, FLORIST AND GRAPE GROWER.—A foreman's situation wanted by a Scotchman of long experience in such capacity. Inquire of C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row, till March 1.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman as nurse; none but a Protestant having the best of City references need answer. Apply at No. 50 West 14th-st., between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 12.

WAITER WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MAN who can produce good references as to character and capability may hear of a desirable place by applying at No. 35 University-place, between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family at Hunter's Point L. I.; she must understand her work and come well recommended; to a good faithful girl this will be a desirable home; the 34th-st. ferry boats land within two blocks of the house. Apply at the Land office, Hunter's Point.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR THIS CITY; one that has had experience in exhibiting engravings or works of art, would find profitable employment by addressing, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN MAKE a good button-hole and can cut children's dresses. Apply for a week at No. 82 East 16th st., from 9 to 11 in the morning, and 4 to 6 in the afternoon.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE to learn sign painting; one who has been at the business before. Apply at No. 161 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 48 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,

Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and Bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also Mattresses, Bedding, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., No 652 Broadway.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

150 WATER-ST. A CARD. 150 WATER-ST.

The present occupants of our former store, No. 178 Water-st., refusing us the privilege of having our sign of removal at their door, we are obliged to walk a man carrying a big double sign, indicating our removal to No. 150 Water-st., in front of said store. In resorting to this means we must also state to our friends and the public that we are the sole agents for T. A. Jalics & Co.'s, in Pesth, celebrated Hungarian Wines; that no other house in the United States can import them, and that we continue to sell these wines at No. 150 Water-st., 150 WATER-ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAND.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
GRAPELEAF GIN.
DEWDROP GIN.

ROCKWELL'S PURE GRAPE AND BLACKBERRY WINE, for which Gold and Silver Medals were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute. Sold by F. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, N. Y., R. J. DAVIES, No. 269 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, by the producer, in kegs of five gallons or over, at $2 per gallon, and in bottles at $8 per dozen delivered in New York free of charge.
F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

MACHINERY.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 300 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 68 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOS & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established, all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One horizontal engine about 8 horse power; one vertical engine and boiler, about 12 horse power; both are as good as new, and will be sold low. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, TO CLOSE AN estate, a steam-engine of twenty-horse power, with boiler, shafting, belting, &c.; together with all the machinery and tools connected with a first class coffee and spice mill, in perfect working order. Apply to W. J. DAVISON, No 6 Park-place.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—This boiler saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Price $25 per horse power. Cylinder boilers now in use can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by WALLACE & BULKLEY,
Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 42 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, &c. Rope Yarn Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.